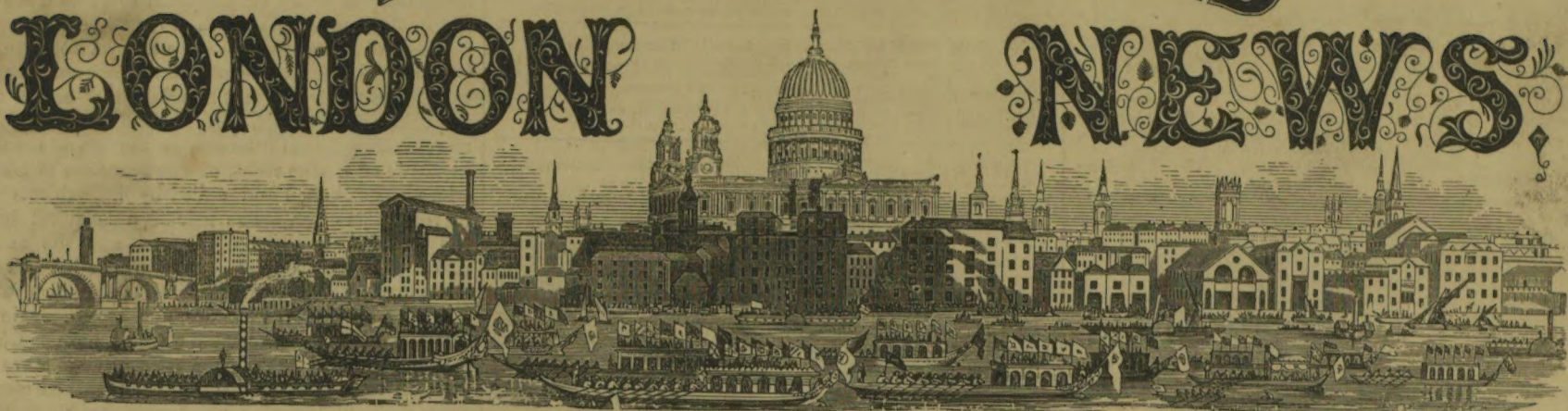


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1780.—VOL. LXIII.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1873.

WITH
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE WAR ON THE GOLD COAST: H.M.S. DRUID DESTROYING THE VILLAGE OF AGUIDAH.

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd inst., at La Flèche, France, the wife of W. G. Cunningham, of a daughter.
On the 30th ult., at 4, Princes-square, the wife of F. S. Massy Dawson, Esq., of a son.
On the 3rd inst., at Bendemere, Englefield-green, Surrey, the wife of H. W. Coxen, J. P., late of Queensland, of a son.
On the 2nd inst., at Haddo House, Aberdeen, Lady Harriet Lindsay, of a daughter.
On the 5th inst., at Raynham Hall, Lady Elizabeth St. Aubyn, of a daughter.
On the 5th inst., at Carberry Tower, Lady Elphinstone, of a daughter.
On the 6th inst., at 20, Lowndes-square, Viscountess Newport, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult., at 55, Union-street, Greenock, by the Rev. Alexander Bryson, of Alloa, John Brough Bryson, merchant, Lima, to Marianne, youngest daughter of the late Peter Maxton, merchant, Greenock.
On Jan. 15, at All Souls' Church, Langham-place, Frederick Magloire Roche, late Captain Madras Staff Corps, to Georgina Florence, widow of Cuffe Adams, Esq., and daughter of Mrs. Aubrey, 6, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., on his return voyage from America, John Baynes, Esq., Claremont Hall, Blackburn, J.P. and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Lancaster, aged 58 years.
On the 8th inst., at Dunbar House, Cromwell-road, South Kensington, Edith Mabel, the youngest child of Caroline and James C. Hayne, of Valparaiso, aged 6 months.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 18.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12.
Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Hessey, Prebendary, Preacher at Gray's Inn; 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Cloughton, D.D.; 7 p.m., the Rev. C. J. Thompson, Diocesan Inspector of Schools for Llandaff.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. J. Bardsley, Rector of Stepney; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Conway.
St. James's, noon, probably, the Rev. Robinson Duckworth.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., the Rev. H. W. Thompson.
Savoy, closed.
Temple Church, probably, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 13.
Moon's last quarter, 6.25 a.m.
University College, 6 p.m. (Professor Morley on the Study of English, for ladies; commencement of the course).
Crystal Palace: Grand Military Fête, under the patronage of the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar; fireworks, &c.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14.
Croydon Races, October meeting.
Wednesday, October 15.
Royal Toxophilite Society, Extra target.
Crystal Palace: Opera, 3 p.m.
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Thursday, October 16.
Royal Horticultural Society, Jersey Exhibition.
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m.
Ipswich Poultry and Pigeon Show (two days).
University College, 5.30 p.m. (Professor Bund on English History; commencement of the course).
Crystal Palace: reopening of the School of Art, Science, and Literature.
Friday, October 17.
Fox-hunting begins.
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
Royal Athletic Club, meeting at Westward Ho; Royal Challenge Cup, &c.
Ely Cathedral, celebration of the 1200th anniversary of the foundation (five days).
Saturday, October 18.
St. Luke the Evangelist.
The Imperial Prince of Germany and Prussia born, 1831.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2.30 p.m.
Crystal Palace: Third Saturday Concert.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.					
October	Inches	°	°	0-10	°	°				Miles.	In.
	1 29.924	57.6	56.2	95	48.3	67.3	ESE.	SW.		129	.000
	2 29.975	58.0	54.7	89	7	51.2	SW.	SSW.		74	.000
	3 29.857	60.6	58.7	94	9	53.6	SW.	SSW.		193	.000
	4 29.976	55.3	51.6	88	10	55.8	SW.	NNE.		168	.000
	5 30.058	59.5	47.6	79	..	50.2	NNW.	WSW.		102	.000
	6 29.922	52.1	48.2	88	7	39.9	SSW.	SSW.		253	.000
	7 29.612	52.7	50.9	94	8	53.4	SSW.	NNW.		123	.420

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.934 30.013 29.907 29.915 30.076 30.043 29.655
Temperature of Air .. 59.5° 56.9° 63.2° 59.3° 54.4° 53.7° 58.7°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 58.6° 55.7° 61.7° 56.8° 51.6° 51.3° 55.7°
Direction of Wind .. ESE. WSW. SW. NNW. SSW. SW. SSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 18.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 48	6 10	6 35	7 5	7 40	8 25	9 10
10 43	11 22	11 54	12 15	12 43	1 15	1 47

STEAM.—LONDON to CALCUTTA Direct, via Suez Canal.—CARLYLE BROTHERS and CO.'S DUCAL LINE of STEAMSHIPS. These magnificent, full-powered steam-ships have been built expressly for the trade, and will be found on inspection as fine and substantial vessels as have ever been built in this country. The cabins are elegant and light, and commodious, with every convenience for tropical climates, and are placed amidships, where there is the least motion. Each steamer is provided with bath-rooms (hot and cold water) and ice-house, and carries a surgeon and stewardess.

	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail.
Duke of Argyll ..	3015	Barrie ..	Oct. 30.
Duke of Devonshire ..	3015	—	Nov. 30.
Duke of Buccleuch ..	3015	—	—
Duke of Lancaster ..	3015	—	—
Duke of Sutherland ..	3015	Edward ..	Sailed.

The Duke of Argyll is intended to leave the Victoria Dock about Oct. 30. Rates of passage, for first-class passengers only, 40 gs., 50 gs., and 55 gs., according to the accommodation required. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Dickson, Greenhills, and Co., No. 1, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; and No. 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool.

GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY.—TWO COURSES of LECTURES on MINERALS and ROCKS will be given at KING'S COLLEGE, by Professor TENNANT, F.G.S. One course is given on Wednesday and Friday Mornings, from Nine to Ten o'clock, commencing Wednesday, OCT. 9, and terminating at Easter, 1874. The other course is given on Thursday Evenings, from Eight to Nine, commencing OCT. 9. The lectures are illustrated by an extensive collection of specimens. Practical Instruction in Mineralogy and Geology is given by Prof. Tennant, at his residence, 149, Strand, W.C.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY'S VOCAL ACADEMY. The next Term begins on MONDAY, OCT. 20; and Madame Sainton-Dolby will receive Candidates for Admission at her residence, 7, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, on Saturday, Oct. 18, from Ten to One o'clock. Prospectuses can be had on application at Messrs. Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street; and of Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street, W.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly. Every Night at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight. ALL THE YEAR ROUND. THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED and MOST POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD. THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS. NOW IN THE NINTH YEAR OF ONE CONTINUOUS SEASON AT THIS HALL, an event altogether unparalleled in the history of the world's amusements. NO FEES OR EXTRA CHARGES. LADIES CAN RETAIN THEIR BONNETS IN ALL PARTS OF THE HALL. New and Luxurious Private Boxes, acknowledged to be the finest in London, £1 11s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.; Boxes, 6s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mitchell's, 35, Old Bond-street; Olivier's, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall, from Nine a.m. till Ten p.m.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. R. Chatterton.—Triumphant success of "Antony and Cleopatra," unanimously pronounced by the public press to be the grandest and most gorgeous spectacle ever witnessed on the stage of Old Drury.—On MONDAY NEXT, and during the Week, will be performed Shakespeare's Tragedy of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, concentrated into Four Acts and Twelve Scenes by Mr. Andrew Halliday, illustrated with New and Characteristic Scenery by Mr. William Bevelly. The cast will include Mr. James Anderson, Milton, Ezzard, H. Clifford, and H. Sinclair; Mrs. Wallis, Mesdames Banks, E. Stuart, Melville, Adeline Gedda, &c. The performances will commence with a Paroical Musical Ecceitricity, in one act, entitled NOBODY IN LONDON. To conclude with a New and Original Farce, entitled THE STRAIGHT TIP. Prices, from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman. Every Evening, at Eight, RICHELIEU—Richelieu, Mr. Henry Irving; Messrs. Henry Clayton, Beaumont, Henry Forrester, J. B. Howard, F. Charles, Carter, E. F. Edgar, and Conway; Miss Le Thière and Miss Isabel Bateman. Scenery by Hawes Craven and H. Cuthbert. Musical Director, Mr. Robert Stoepele. Preceded, at Seven, by WHO SPEAKS FIRST? Conclude with HE'S A LUNATIC—Mr. John Clayton. Box-office open from Ten till Five.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Seventh Week and triumphant success of the Legitimate Drama. Mr. Creswick, the eminent Tragedian, Mr. Charles E. Creswick, and Mrs. Charles Viner, Every Evening in a Legitimate Play, supported by a selected Dramatic Company.

MARK TWAIN.—Mr. George Dolby begs to announce that Mr. MARK TWAIN (the American Humourist) will DELIVER a LECTURE, of a humorous character, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, the 13th inst., and Repeat it, in the same place, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings, at Eight o'clock, and Saturday Afternoon, at Three o'clock, of the same week. Subject, "Our Fellow Savages of the Sandwich Islands." As Mr. Twain has spent several months in these islands, and is well acquainted with his subject, the Lecture may be expected to furnish matter of interest. Stalls, 5s.; Unreserved Seats, 3s. Tickets may be obtained of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Mitchell, 35, Old Bond-street; Keith and Prowse, 48, Chancery; A. Hays, Royal Exchange-buildings; Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street; Mr. Hall, Hanover-square Rooms; and at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION, including "A Storm at Sea" and "A Sand Storm in the Desert," and many New and Important Drawings, Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Dusk. Admission, with Catalogue, 1s.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1873.

There is no probability, we fear, that France, for some time to come at least, will cease to attract towards herself the anxious gaze of the civilised world. In one shape or another, it seems necessary to her that her political life should supply ample materials both for its wonder and its pity. No country in Europe has recently passed through an experience so tragic; no country in modern times has given more convincing evidence of its recuperative energies. It seems but yesterday that it was prostrate in the dust, under the feet of the Teutonic foe whom it had wantonly assailed. To-day it presents itself once more in an attitude of national independence. The unprecedentedly enormous fine imposed upon it has been paid to the uttermost farthing, and every inch of soil belonging to it freed from the occupation of German troops. One might suppose that every political party within the limits of France, as they were left by the late war, would appreciate an interval of rest. She takes credit to herself, it is true, for being the only European nation with public spirit enough to fight for "an idea." She fought with terrible loss to herself against confederated Germany for an idea, although not altogether a disinterested one. She appears to be now on the point of daring a civil war, with a view to a like unsubstantial object. Perhaps we do her injustice. We must distinguish broadly between the French people and the Parliamentary factions that have assumed the responsibility of moulding their political future. "Assumed," we say, because to the majority of the inhabitants of France—and, we think we may add, in the judgment of every member of the comity of nations beyond her pale—it is quite clear that the National Assembly, to which supreme authority was committed by universal suffrage, was elected under circumstances, and with a view to special objects, which precluded all intention on the part of the electors to yield up its right of reconstituting the permanent machinery of its political life. The Assembly, however, has chosen to use its position for effecting an

end never contemplated by its constituencies when it was elected; and, as matters now stand, it seems to be on the eve of restoring to France a form of Monarchical Government such as France has not had since the Revolution of 1789.

There is something inexpressibly out of keeping with the principles which are supposed to govern the present age in the movements which are avowedly shaped for the purpose of placing the Comte de Chambord upon the throne. Those movements have proceeded upon the hypothesis that the vast population of one of the foremost States of Europe, together with its material, social, moral, and spiritual interests, is the private patrimony, in virtue of Divine right, of the grandson of Charles X., who was dethroned and exiled by his subjects upwards of forty years ago. The heir of a collateral branch of the Bourbon family has, at one and the same time, renounced the principles upon which his grandfather, King Louis Philippe, stepped into the position vacated by the elder branch of the house, and has subordinated his claims to sovereignty to those of the Comte de Chambord. A Parliamentary majority, elected, as we have already said, for quite another purpose, has opened communications with the latter, and it appears to be settled, without any reference to what the will of the French people may be, that in November next, when the Assembly will come together again after the recess, the Comte will be proclaimed King of France under the title of Henry V. This astounding project is all the more fitted to excite our special wonder, inasmuch as one cannot discover that any effectual guarantee has been framed, or will be submitted to, for securing the interests or the civil liberties of the French people. True, the Comte has treated as too ridiculous for his express denial a certain line of policy which has been ascribed to him by the Republican party. True, also, that his friends hold out to the nation a somewhat vague prospect that Henry V., of his mere grace, and not of right, may grant a Constitution to his subjects similar to that embodied in the charter bestowed upon them by Louis XVIII. But all such arrangements will ultimately depend upon the will of the King, who is to be the fountain of all political authority, and, save as he himself may determine, the newest illustration in France of the curt and pithy declaration of the Grande Monarque "*P'Etat, c'est moi.*"

It may chance that this project may be for a time successful, or it may be that the promoters of it have "counted without their host," and will fail in achieving the first condition of its realisation. Our neighbours do not attach the same importance as we on this side of the Channel do to political freedom. The moment selected for this great and pregnant change in the form of government somewhat favours the possibility of its success. Harassed, wearied, worn out with successive revolutions, borne down by an almost intolerable weight of taxation, yearning for repose, and anxious to pursue in peace their ordinary vocations, it would not be matter of astonishment if the people of France should view with comparative apathy the transference of supreme authority into the hands of a Legitimist King. An immense and well organised and disciplined army will, in all likelihood, be placed at the service of the National Assembly. Resistance may well seem to be utterly hopeless, and patient submission the only alternative open to objectors. France needs breathing-time, and may prefer to secure it at any political sacrifice. But this is a state of things which cannot last long. The ideas represented by a Legitimist Sovereign must, of necessity, take their rise in a source alien from the views of a highly-cultivated, enlightened, and self-confident community. The policy, and particularly the foreign policy, which those ideas will prompt, can hardly fail to disturb the internal peace of the country, or to be regarded as a menace to several of the leading Powers of Europe. It is impossible to harmonise what is obsolete with what is universally prevalent. We cannot go back to mediæval principles and practices without coming into rough collision with those which modern times have accepted. Hence the danger—we may almost say the certainty—of an eventual armed contest, in which France will be a foremost combatant, and perhaps a chief victim.

We have said, however, that peradventure those who are now shaping the destinies of the French people have taken upon themselves an enterprise for the realisation of which they will be found incompetent. It is not yet quite certain that a majority of the National Assembly will indorse the plans of those who lead it. The lapse of another month may alter their position. Doubtless, during that interval influences will be actively at work to sway the decision of wavering politicians. M. Thiers, of whose great services France cannot be altogether oblivious, has returned to Paris to exert himself on behalf of the Conservative Republic. What if he should succeed in converting a present minority into a future majority? There are surely some Parliamentary partisans of a Monarchical régime who are not prepared to vote for it at all possible costs to themselves and to their country. Be this, however, as it may, the thing intended to be done is not yet certain of accomplishment. We cannot but express our hope, for the sake of France not less than for that of Europe, that this high-handed conspiracy over the heads of the French people will perish in the bud; that the world will be spared a war of prin-

iples, the duration and issue of which no seer can predict; and that industry, commerce, peace, and knowledge may be allowed to make their beneficent way without being exposed to the interruption and disturbance which threaten to ensue from any violent application of time-worn and obsolete theories of government.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues to sojourn at Balmoral Castle. Her Majesty, in accordance with existing arrangements, will return from the Highlands to Windsor Castle about Nov. 13. At the Council held by the Queen at Balmoral on Tuesday week Parliament was further prorogued from the 22nd inst. to Tuesday, Dec. 16, and the Commissions of Canterbury and York to the following day, Dec. 17. On Sunday last the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at the castle by the Rev. Dr. McKichan, of Lochgilphead. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Prince John of Glücksburg. On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Birk Hall, and visited Lady Knollys. On Tuesday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Braemar, and, after changing horses at Fisher's Hotel, proceeded to the Linn of Dee, where the Queen partook of luncheon. Subsequently her Majesty drove to the Linn of Quich, and thence returned by Victoria Bridge and Mar Lodge to Braemar, where the Queen's greys were again attached to the carriage and the journey continued to Balmoral. Her Majesty has also taken her customary daily walks and drives on Deeside. The Queen has entertained at dinner Viscount Macduff, Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. George Farquharson, and Sir Arthur Helps. The Queen was deeply grieved at the death of Sir Edwin Landseer, information of which was transmitted by telegraph to her Majesty. The Queen, who had always entertained a high personal regard for Sir Edwin, in addition to her appreciation of his great talents as an artist, was constant in her inquiries after his health during his long illness.

Prince Christian Victor and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein have left Balmoral.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a ball, on Wednesday week, at Abergeldie Castle, at which Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold were present. On Monday the Prince and Princess drove to Invercauld Lodge. Their Royal Highnesses were met at the Bridge of Dee by Colonel Farquharson and a large party, with whom they proceeded to the hill behind Invercauld House, where luncheon was served, after which the Royal and distinguished party went in the direction of the Sluggan Lodge, where a deer-drive was engaged in, during which four stags and a hind were brought down. The Prince passes much of his time shooting. The Princess makes frequent excursions in the neighbourhood.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, after visiting the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Dunrobin, and the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster at Reay Forest, proceeded on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Dudley, at Black Mount.

His Excellency Duke Decazes, the newly-appointed French Ambassador to the Court of St. James, has arrived from Paris.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have returned to their residence in Wimpole-street from the Continent.

His Excellency the Brazilian Minister (Baron de Penedo) has left London en route for Rome on a special mission from the Brazilian Government.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington have arrived at Apsley House from Tunbridge Wells.

The Duke and Duchess of Leeds have arrived at the St. George's Hotel.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have arrived at Vienna.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne have arrived at Bowood, Wilts, from the family seat in the county of Kerry.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde have arrived at Perinna Castle, in the county of Galway, from Ilfracombe.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare and the Ladies Fitzgerald have arrived at Dunrobin from Carton House, Maynooth, in the county of Kildare.

The Marquis d'Azeglio has returned to the Albany from visiting Lady Molesworth at Pencarrow.

Earl and Countess Delawarr have arrived at Buckhurst Park, Sussex, from Bourne Hall, Cambridgeshire.

The Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury have arrived at Brighton from Ingestre Hall, Stafford.

The Countess of Wilton has arrived at Tulliallan Castle, Perthshire, on a visit to Lord and Lady William Godolphin Osborne Elphinstone, from Heaton Hall, Lancashire. The Earl of Wilton has arrived at Malta in his steam-yacht Palatine.

The Earl of Enniskillen, accompanied by Viscountess Cole and the Ladies Cole, have returned to Florence Court.

The Earl of Dartrey has left town for Dartrey House, his seat in Ireland.

The Earl of Cork has returned to Marston House, Somerset, from visiting his estates in the south of Ireland.

Lord and Lady Londesborough have left Berkeley-square for their seat in Yorkshire.

Lord Kilmarnock has left Mar Lodge for Slains Castle, Aberdeenshire.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone has left his residence on Carlton House-terrace for Hawarden Castle, Flintshire.

The Duke of Argyll has left town for Inverary Castle, Scotland.

Earl Granville has gone to Walmer Castle.

The Earl of Kimberley has left his residence in Bryanston-square for Kimberley Park, Norfolk.

The Lord Chancellor has left town for his seat in Hampshire.

The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., has left Carlton-gardens for The Priory, Chewton Mendip.

The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen has gone to his residence at Seacox-heath.

The Right Hon. John Bright has left town for the north.

A paper has been printed by authority showing that in the year ended March 31 last a number of persons had remitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer as much as £9847 4s. 3d. as "conscience money."

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Arthy, W. R., to be Vicar of Weston, Yorkshire.
Davies, Robert Powell; Curate of Chew Magna, Somerset.
Downer, A. C.; Vicar of St. Silas's, Hunslet, Leeds.
Favell, Henry Arnold; Perpetual Curate of St. George's, Sheffield.
Garry, Nicholas T.; Vicar of Speenhamland, Newbury.
Gough, W. H.; Vicar of Horton, Northampton.
Hodgson, Thos. E.; Vicar of St. Cuthbert's, Darlington.
Howell, Howell; Rector of Aberystwith, Monmouth.
Jones, Henry; Rector of Llanberis.
Kenm, William Henry; Vicar of East Kennett, Wilts.
Kennon, G. W.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Hull.
Kingham, D. P.; Curate of St. George's, Battersea.
Leaver, Tay; Curate of Maulden, Bedfordshire.
Reavely, F.; Rector of West Lexham, Norfolk.
Robertson, William A. Scott; Honorary Canon of Canterbury Cathedral.
Ryan, Vincent J.; Curate of Bradford; Perpetual Curate of Wibsey.
Trotter, H. E.; Vicar of Northam, Hampshire.
Wyld, E. G.; Rector of Woodborough, Wiltshire.

It is announced that the Hon. and Right Rev. C. A. Harris has been compelled by the failure of his health to resign the bishopric of Gibraltar.

The canonry of Ely, vacant by the transfer of Bishop M'Dougall to a canonry of Winchester, has been conferred on the Rev. E. C. Lowe, of Denstone College.

The Rev. Reginald Hay Hill has been presented by the teachers and children of St. Martin-in-the-Fields with a handsome book-case and dressing-case, on his leaving the parish.

A new cemetery for South London was opened at Lee last Saturday afternoon. The consecration was performed by the Bishop of Rochester, who expressed his disapproval of the high fees charged in most of the metropolitan cemeteries for the interment of the poor.

On the 22nd ult. the parish church of Longstone, Derbyshire, was reopened for Divine service, after a thorough and most successful restoration by Mr. Norman Shaw. There was a large gathering of parishioners, and many of the neighbouring gentry were also present, among others the Duke of Devonshire, who has been a handsome contributor.

On Wednesday the Bishop of Exeter laid the corner-stone of the first of seven churches to be erected in Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse, under what is known as the "three towns church extension scheme." The Bishop's address contained a caution that the doctrines of Ritualism must not be allowed to sap the foundation of the Christian religion.

The parish church of Saddington, Leicestershire, was reopened on the 23rd ult., after having been closed for nearly six months during a very complete restoration, under the direction of Mr. Peek, architect. The sum expended on the restoration of the church and churchyard—upwards of £1500—has been raised by the efforts of the Rector, the Rev. W. P. Wood, and the parishioners of Saddington, with the kind co-operation of many friends and neighbours.

The Church Congress was opened at Bath on Tuesday, and there was a great gathering of the clergy from every part of the kingdom. The proceedings commenced with Divine service in the Abbey Church, which was densely crowded. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Derry. At two o'clock the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who is the president for the year, delivered the inaugural address. His Lordship pointed out that the class of questions with which the congress had to deal were those which related to the efficiency of the Church as regarded her contact with the outer world. The Bishop of Oxford and the Rev. Llewelyn Davies then read papers on "The Church's Duty in Regard to Strikes and Labour." The subject was also spoken to by Earl Nelson and Canon Girdlestone. The subjects for discussion in the evening were "Lay Help" and "Christian Almsgiving." Wednesday's sitting was opened by the delivery of an address by Sir Bartle Frere on Foreign Missions. In the afternoon a discussion took place upon the union of Church and State, in which the Dean of Exeter and Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., were amongst the speakers. A meeting was held on Thursday in reference to the Wilberforce Memorial, when it was decided that, as diocesan memorials at Cuddesdon and in Winchester Cathedral had already been decided upon, the general memorial should be that recommended to the Bishop of Winchester's committee—viz., a missionary college for the clergy in Southwark. The speakers were the Bishops of Bath and Wells, Oxford, and Peterborough; Earl Nelson, Mr. B. Hope, M.P.; and Canons Barry and Woodgate.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Dr. Liddell was, on Thursday, elected Vice-Chancellor in Convocation at Oxford, and he nominated as his pro-Vice-Chancellors the Warden of All Souls' College, the Warden of New College, the Rector of Exeter College, and the President of Lincoln College.

The election to the vacant scholarships at Queen's College, Oxford, terminated as follows:—To a classical scholarship (of the yearly value of £90, tenable for five years), Mr. Warwick Wyatt Crouch, from Christ's Hospital, London. To a mathematical scholarship (of the yearly value of £90, tenable for five years), Mr. James Rochefort Maguire, from Cheltenham College. Proxime Accessit—Mr. Alfred John Parkman Shepherd, from Sydney College, Bath. To the Dixon and Wilson Exhibition (tenable for five years), Mr. George Hughes, Liverpool Institute. There were twenty-five candidates.

At the distribution of prizes to successful students at the Queen's Institute, Dublin, last week, Earl Spencer said that the institute had done good work in imparting artistic education to this country, the result of which was to be found in the relative numbers of art-works sent forth from Ireland. Ladies especially came within the sphere of the working of the institute, and it had been found that their capabilities were such as to enable them to take pre-eminence among the schools of Great Britain.

The Rev. Harman Chaloner Ogle, M.A., has been appointed Warden and Professor of Pastoral Theology at Queen's College, Birmingham, in the room of the Rev. T. E. Espin, B.D., recently appointed Chancellor of Chester Cathedral. Mr. Ogle, who is a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, graduated in 1865, when he took a first class in Lit. Hum., after which he held successively the second mastership of Magdalen College School and the classical lectureship, and a tutorship at his college. He also gained the Ireland and Craven Scholarships and the Denyer and Johnson Theological Scholarship.

Owens College, Manchester, which is regarded by its friends as a future University for the North of England, was opened on Tuesday by the Duke of Devonshire. The congratulatory addresses were delivered by the Duke, as president, by the Bishop of Manchester, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Sir J. Kay-Shuttleworth, Mr. C. S. Roonbell, and others, and in the evening there was a soirée, which was attended by 2000 ladies and gentlemen. The cost of the building is about £130,000.

A new statute by the governing body of Winchester College declares that "The school known as the Choristers' School shall

be maintained until the governing body shall determine otherwise. So soon as the income of the college will permit, the governing body may, if they think fit, establish and maintain a subordinate school in connection with Winchester College, and with that view they may, if they think fit, extend, remodel, or abolish the Choristers' School."

On Wednesday the Great Northern Congregational College at Silcoates, near Wakefield, was inaugurated by a public meeting. There was a large gathering of friends from all parts of Yorkshire and the adjacent counties. Mr. W. H. Cenyers, of Leeds, presided. The inaugural address was delivered by the Rev. R. Bruce, Huddersfield. By the purchase of the estate and the erection of the seminary the managers are liable for a sum of £20,000, of which £6000 has yet to be realised. The building is intended for ministers' sons primarily, and also as a middle-class college for the Congregational denomination.

Mr. R. H. A. Schofield, of Lincoln College, Oxford, has obtained the scholarship in science, £100, tenable for one year, at St. Bartholomew's.

The quarrymen of Wales have founded a scholarship at the University College of Wales, Aberystwith. The value is £20, and it is tenable for two years.

Mr. Henry Garrett, B.A., late Scholar of Caius College, Cambridge, who graduated as Thirtieth Wrangler in 1872, has been appointed to a mathematical mastership in Dover College; and the Rev. Wm. Linton Wilson, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, late Second Master in the Burgh School, Lincolnshire, has been appointed to an assistant mastership.

The Rev. Henry A. G. Oliver, M.A., Jesus College, Cambridge, late Second Master of Brentwood Grammar School, has succeeded the Rev. E. D. Ward, M.A., as Head Master of St. John's-wood School, Acacia-road, where Mr. Godfrey Robinson, B.A., has been appointed Second Master.

For a long time past it has been felt that the under-masters of King Edward's School, Birmingham, have been inadequately paid for their services; but, although the governors were anxious to meet the claims of the masters, the funds at their disposal, and the growing demands upon them, forbade any movement in the direction of higher salaries. The *Birmingham Daily Post* states that the difficulty thus existing has been met by a voluntary and most generous act of self-sacrifice on the part of the new Head Master, the Rev. A. R. Vardy. Feeling that the under-masters ought to be better paid, Mr. Vardy proposed to the governors to surrender a large part of his own emoluments—more, we believe, than one third of the total—conditional upon a grant of equal amount by the governors, in order to augment the stipends of his colleagues. The offer was not at first accepted, the governors naturally feeling that it was not a sacrifice to be lightly made. Mr. Vardy, however, pressed his proposal so strongly that the governors, we understand, have accepted it, and have appointed a committee to give effect to his generous design.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, commander of the British military forces to encounter the Ashantes on the Gold Coast of West Africa, arrived at the Canary Isles on the 21st ult., so we may hope that he is by this time at Elmina or Cape Coast Castle. The western portion of the Gold Coast, to the river Assinie, has been declared in a state of naval blockade. Here at home the preparations at Woolwich and other arsenals or factories of warlike apparatus and ammunition have been continued during the past week. Meantime it appears that our troubles on the Gold Coast are not confined to hostilities on the part of the Ashantes. All the towns and villages in the district purchased from the Dutch bear our supremacy with great ill-will. Dix Cove, originally an English settlement, seems to be the only exception to the rule, and its inhabitants have paid the penalty of their loyalty by suffering aggressions at the hands of their neighbours. A marauding party, principally composed of the inhabitants of Aguidah, recently attacked and fired Atchowa, a small village adjacent to Dix Cove, and, redress being naturally enough expected, a scheme was organised for reprisal. Accordingly at daybreak on Aug. 28 a body of black warriors, some 800 in number, marched from Dix Cove to Aguidah, a distance of ten miles. They were led by a native chieftain, and lay concealed in the bush till a signal was made for them to advance. Meanwhile H.M.S. *Druid* steamed up to Aguidah, and, about half-past nine, opened fire on the town. When a few shells had been thrown in, the negro party from Dix Cove appeared on the beach, waving the English flag, as they were too impatient to wait for the appointed signal. The *Druid* then ceased firing, and the pinnace and two cutters were sent in, manned and armed, to meet any attack that might be made from the bush. Such good hands the natives proved themselves at firing houses that before the boats got ashore the whole place was in flames. The King's house, being partly stone, was standing after the fire, but was speedily pulled down. After the Dix Cove people had got all they could out of the place, they started back, burning three villages on their way. The *Druid* returned to Dix Cove the same evening. Aguidah is a pretty little cove, with the village built at the mouth of a small stream called the Alligator, which only runs in the wet season. All the surrounding country is thick jungle.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY TERMINUS.

The building lately erected at Madras for the railway terminus, which was opened by the Governor of that Presidency, Lord Hobart, soon after his arrival last year, is the subject of one of our Illustrations. It was designed by Mr. George Hardinge for the Madras Railway Company, and has some architectural pretensions, as well as the merits of fitness and convenience for its use. The situation of the railway terminus is on the Black Town Esplanade, outside the north wall of the city, and between this and the village of Rayapuram. It is therefore close to the beach, affording great facilities for the transfer of merchandise or passengers between the land and the sea traffic, while it is in the immediate vicinity of the custom-house. The advantages of railway conveyance have now become familiar to every province of British India, and will soon effect a mighty change in the condition of that vast territory and of its two hundred millions of people.

At a meeting of the Coventry Town Council on Tuesday Mr. Alderman Gulson formally handed over to that borough a new free library building, erected at a cost of £4000, of which Mr. Gulson had contributed £3000, the remaining £1000 having been given by Mr. Carter, of Battle, Sussex. The site on which the free library stands is also the gift of Mr. Gulson.

A large number of Conservatives assembled at dinner at Tiverton, on Saturday last, when Sir Stafford Northcote, who presided, presented a testimonial—a handsome silver candleabra—from 600 subscribers, to Mr. Walrod, who unsuccessfully contested Tiverton last year in the Conservative interest. The Earl of Devon, Viscount Sidmouth, Sir J. Kennaway, Mr. N. Grenville, M.P., and Major Paget, M.P., were present.

THE DUKE D'AUMALE.

The court-martial held at the Trianon, Versailles, for the trial of Marshal Bazaine upon the charges of treason and cowardice when in command of the French army at Metz, is presided over by one of the Princes of the Orleans Royal family, whose high character and ability have long been recognised. Henri Eugène Philippe Louis d'Orleans, fourth son of King Louis Philippe and of Queen Marie Amélie, and therefore uncle to the Count de Paris, who is heir to the crown of that King, was born in Paris on Jan. 12, 1822. He was educated, like his brothers, in the Collège Henri IV., and at the age of seventeen entered the military service. In 1840 he accompanied the eldest of his brothers, the Duke of Orleans, to the war in Algeria, and went through the campaign of that year, but returned to France in 1841, and completed his military education at Courbevoie. In 1842 he was again employed in active service in Algeria. In command of the subdivision of the army engaged in the district of Medeah, he conducted one of the most spirited and effective operations of the war, capturing the camp of Abd-el-Kadir, with 3600 prisoners, and with the treasure-chest and despatches of the Arab chieftain. For this service his Royal Highness was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and was appointed to the command of the province of Constantine. In 1844 he commanded the expedition against Biskara, and in 1847 he succeeded Marshal Bugeaud as Governor-General of Algeria. The Duke d'Aumale had, in 1844, married a lady of the Neapolitan Royal family, Maria Carolina Augusta de Bourbon, daughter of Prince Leopold of Salerno. Upon the dethronement of King Louis Philippe by the revolution at Paris in February, 1848, the Duke d'Aumale resigned his government of Algeria to General Cavaignac, and joined the King and the rest of his family in England. His Royal Highness has made himself quite at home in the best English society, residing sometimes at Twickenham, sometimes in Worcestershire, where he owns a fine estate, and where he devoted much care to agricultural improvements. He has also been a good deal occupied in literary and historical studies; he is author of a "History of the Princes of Condé in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," which was published



THE DUKE D'AUMALE, PRESIDENT OF THE COURT FOR TRYING MARSHAL BAZAINE.

in 1869, and which has been translated into English. He joined with his brother, the Prince de Joinville, in a protest against the decree banishing the Orleans family from France, and in 1861 he assailed the Empire in a letter addressed to Prince Napoleon, which excited some controversy, as it occasioned the prosecution of a French printer and a challenge to fight a duel. About the same time the Duke d'Aumale was invited to take the chair at the dinner of the Royal Literary Fund in London, where he delivered a graceful, scholar-like, and becoming address. He had the misfortune to lose his wife by the death of that lady in 1869. His eldest son, the Prince of Condé, born in 1845, died in 1866; but his second son, François Louis Marie Philippe d'Orleans, Duke of Guise, is yet living, in the nineteenth year of his age. Two years ago, after the overthrow of the Empire, when the French Assembly at Versailles repealed the laws which had exiled the Orleans Princes, the Duke d'Aumale returned to his country with his nephew and his brothers. He was elected a member of the Assembly, but refrained for the time from taking his seat, in pursuance of an arrangement made between the political parties in favour of constitutional government. It is believed that he has kept aloof from the steps lately taken by the Orleanists towards a fusion of their interests with that of the Legitimists, or partisans of the Count de Chambord. Indeed, the Duke d'Aumale has been more than once mentioned of late as a person who might possibly become President of the Republic, if that form of political constitution were firmly established on the basis of secure social order and regular administration. The selection of this Prince, as a military man of experience, of extensive knowledge, sound judgment, and high honour, to superintend the trial of Marshal Bazaine, is very generally approved. The proceedings were begun on Monday last, the accused being present; but as there are 272 witnesses for the prosecution, this trial is likely to be as lengthy as the Tichborne case. The sittings of the Court are held in the hall of the Grand Trianon palace, which has been adapted to this purpose by some alterations. Here the Duke d'Aumale and his six colleagues are seated at a crescent-shaped green-baize table; the Judge Advocate and the counsel for the prosecution and defence occupy their own



TERMINUS OF THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

SKETCHES IN VIENNA.



PEDLARS AND LAUNDRESS.



A FASHIONABLE CONDITOREL.

tables right and left; while the Marshal, wearing his uniform and grand cross of the Legion of Honour, sits in an arm-chair beside his counsel, Maître Lachaud, with an officer of his staff, Colonel Villette, to assist them in military details. Before allowing the case for the prosecution to be opened his Royal Highness ordered the reading of a statement of Marshal Bazaine's services since the beginning of his military career, with an account of the wounds he had received, and a list of the distinctions conferred upon him. This act of just consideration was regarded as a pledge of the impartiality, candour, and forbearance with which the Duke d'Aumale is expected by those who know him to conduct one of the most important judicial inquests that have ever taken place in France.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Oct. 9.

The question of the restoration of the Monarchy in France assumes every day a more defined form. By dint of intriguing and trimming, a majority of deputies in its favour is said to be at length assured; and, thanks to Jesuits and place-hunters, and an unprincipled press, there is a chance—but by no means a certainty—of the coming Session of the Assembly witnessing the delivering over of France, almost without guarantees, to the aged recluse of Frohsdorf. And this without any opportunity being given to the nation—who conferred no such mandate as this upon their rulers—of expressing an opinion upon a step the fruits of which will be another revolution, and the relieving of France from both branches of Bourbon pretendants. The *Courrier de Paris*, which has monopolised the specialty of sensational news during the last week or two, announces that the Comte de Chambord has given orders to an eminent horsedealer to purchase the horses and gala carriages necessary for his triumphal procession through his "bonne ville de Paris." The same journal also informs us that 340 deputies have agreed to vote with M. Thiers on all questions, thus reducing the Monarchical majority from 110 to 70; and adds that the adherents of the ex-President of the Republic are increasing in number every day. The *Paris Journal* has given us the names of the nonentities who will in all probability form the first Ministry of the second Restoration; and according to this list we find that the movements of the French army will be directed by General Changarnier, and the national finances administered by M. Chesnelong, a financier of the ancien régime. M. Léon Say, the political director of the *Débats*, and president of the Left Centre Club, has addressed an important circular to the members of his group, which concludes with the words, "After as before the fusion we remain convinced of the necessity of voting the Constitutional laws and of organising a Conservative Republic." The Republican candidates are certain to be successful at the coming elections, and the greatest discipline appears to prevail among the different fractions of the minority, who talk of leaving the Assembly en masse should any Monarchical propositions be brought forward on the return of the Deputies to Versailles. The effect of such a manoeuvre would be to paralyse the action of the Legitimists, and would be equivalent to a "count out" in our own House of Commons. M. Thiers, who returned to Paris a few days ago, is actively engaged in concocting measures with the leading Republican Deputies.

Just now, however, even the all-engrossing subject of the Restoration is dominated by the temporary excitement caused by the commencement of the long talked-of proceedings against Marshal Bazaine for his conduct before Metz, and all the old discussions are again resumed upon the incidents and surmises set forth in the lengthy act of accusation. The trial, which commenced on Monday last, is being held in the salle of the Grand Trianon—one of the various whims born of the mania for building which possessed Louis XIV.

The council of war is presided over by the Duc d'Aumale, who has for his colleagues, Generals Chabaud, Latour, Tripiér, Lamotte-Rouge, Guidé, Malroy, Ressayre, Lallemand, and Martineau. On Monday the court was opened. The Judges entered the salle at noon precisely, and the Duke, turning to an officer who was waiting in readiness, ordered him to introduce the Marshal. The countenance of the ex-commander of the Army of the Rhine was intensely pale as he walked slowly up to the place reserved for him, and bowed ceremoniously to the tribunal previously to taking his seat. His voice showed no signs of emotion, however, as he replied to the questions of the president, whose duty it is to assure himself of the identity of the accused by asking him his name, age, residence, and profession. These formalities accomplished, the president proceeded to call over the names of the witnesses, who occupied the crimson velvet benches which line the lower end of the gallery, and which have since been allotted to the public. Marshals Canrobert and Leboeuf were the first to reply "Present" to their names, being followed in order by Generals de Palikao, Frossard, Coffinières, Lebrun, &c. Next came the turn of the civilians, among whom one noticed the notorious M. Regnier, Jules Favre, and Gambetta, the latter bowing ceremoniously to the Duke, who returned his salutation in a somewhat solemn manner. Several of the 326 witnesses who are to figure in the trial were absent, and the president notified his intention of inflicting the usual penalties upon such as could not present legitimate excuses. The sitting having been suspended when the lengthy list came to an end, such witnesses as were present were authorised to leave the court, as they would not be required to attend for several days to come; and then the greffiers proceeded to read the *états de service* of the Marshal, the opinion of the Committee of Inquiry into the capitulations of the Franco-German War, and various other documents. Next came the *acte d'accusation*, a lengthy document, the reading of which continued during the sittings of Tuesday and Wednesday, and is not yet finished. It commences with certain general considerations apropos of the events which preceded the declaration of war, alludes to the situation of the French army, gives a passing mention to the famous combat of Saarbrücken, which it appropriately terms a reconnaissance, and describes in detail the battle of Forbach-Spicheren, the first important engagement of the war, in which General Frossard was seriously worsted by the enemy, owing to the negligence of the Marshal, who, when at only twenty minutes' distance from the scene of the fight, neglected to reinforce the former's small division, although he had the troops of Generals Castagny, Montaudon, and Metzmair at his disposal. Named commander-in-chief on Aug. 12, Bazaine directed the retreat upon Châlons, and, his rear-guard being attacked by the enemy on the 14th, he hurried to the scene of action at Borny and repulsed the Germans with great vigour. On the 16th he was forced again to give battle, owing to some unfortunate strategical movements, the responsibility of which he endeavoured to throw upon the chief of his staff, General Jarras, and the result of which was that Verdun was cut off from the French army. The Prussians were victorious at Gravelotte, and the Army of the Rhine was thrown into the greatest confusion, which was increased by the scarcity of provisions. At the battle of St. Privat, which followed, Marshal

Canrobert resisted the enemy all day, at the head of the 6th Corps d'Armée, vainly awaiting reinforcements from Bazaine, who was stationed with the reserve some distance off. The reinforcements never came, and, pressed by the superior forces of the enemy, Canrobert was compelled to retire. The *acte d'accusation* enters very minutely into the question of the numerous despatches sent by the Emperor and MacMahon to Bazaine, which the latter says he either never received, or received too late to be able to act in accordance with them. On Aug. 26 the Marshal held a council of war, at which, without referring to the arrangement proposed by MacMahon, that the two armies should meet at Montmédy, he suggested a programme of manoeuvres, with Metz for their basis. On the 31st a grand battle took place, which resulted in the complete separation of the two corps and the blockade of Bazaine's forces under the walls of Metz. General Pourcet's report criticises severely the various military manoeuvres of the army after the commencement of the siege, and speaks in condemnatory terms of the negotiations opened through the medium of M. Regnier, to whom the Marshal foolishly revealed the critical position of his troops with regard to the supplies of food. It is not the verdict of the Court upon his strictly military measures that the Marshal has most to fear, but rather the judgment that may be passed upon these negotiations, which included the mission of General Bourbaki to Chiselhurst, and that of General Boyer to Versailles, and the lengthy correspondence with Prince Bismarck and the Empress. Bazaine certainly acted very foolishly in listening to that ambiguous personage, M. Regnier, whom the report accuses of being a Prussian emissary. When the Empire and the Regency fell, the Marshal, instead of recognising the new Government, aspired to play an independent military part, and wrote to the German Chancellor at Versailles to suggest that his army "might become the palladium of society." While these illusory negotiations were going on, the stock of provisions became exhausted, any further resistance was rendered impossible, and the surrender of the virgin city inevitable. On the eve of the capitulation the Marshal's enemies, moreover, assert that he obtained the flags and eagles from the Colonels of the different regiments on the pretext that they should be burned, and then reserved them for the enemy. The report is full of numerous stories like this, which require proof or disproof, and the circulation of which has led in no small degree to the opinion that the unfortunate commander betrayed his army.

SPAIN.

General Moriones has gained a great victory over the Carlists near Puente la Reyna, in Navarre. Notwithstanding that they held very formidable positions, they were completely routed. The followers of Don Carlos lost a hundred killed and five times as many wounded, besides prisoners; while the Republicans had four officers and sixteen men killed and twenty-five officers and 176 men wounded. Estella is in the hands of General Moriones, the Carlists having abandoned it precipitately rather than risk a pitched battle. Tristany and Miret, with their united bands, surprised the town of Valls, but they had hardly taken possession when the local volunteers rallied and drove them out. Another Carlist defeat, though on a small scale, has occurred at La Junquera. Shots were exchanged with the garrison and communications were interrupted, but in the end the Carlists were driven off. Don Juan, the father of the Spanish Pretender, has reappeared on the theatre of war along with the disrated General Saballs. They have arrived in Catalonia. It is said that the Carlists have succeeded in landing 900,000 cartridges in Biscay, and that they are expecting 4000 rifles and six guns. The mail train from Badajoz was on Tuesday stopped by Carlists between Veredas and Caracolleras, in the province of Ciudad Real. No violence was offered to the passengers. The first military execution since the proclamation of the Republic has been in the case of a corporal of chasseurs, who, having deserted to the Carlist side, was recaptured by the Republicans, and shot by them at Farragura. A telegram has been received by the Spanish Government from its representative in Athens announcing that a battalion of young Greeks had offered to go to Spain to fight against the Carlists. The offer has not, however, been accepted.

General Ceballos, who is now conducting the siege of Carthagena, is extending his lines toward Herrera, in order to prevent the foraging sorties of the besieged. He is receiving large reinforcements, especially of officers. Considerable parties of insurgents are deserting from the besieged lines. A sortie of 2000 insurgents has been repulsed. The insurgent vessels Tetuan and Fernando el Católico set out on another raid last week; the Numancia had a mutiny on board, and could not accompany them. The two ships arrived before Garrucha, in the province of Almería, followed by an English war-schooner. They effected a landing, seized 5000 dollars and an abundant supply of provisions, but were prevented from re-embarking with their spoil, owing to a heavy sea. The insurgent frigates have returned to Carthagena. Admiral Lobo is at last on his way with his squadron to Carthagena. In addition to the iron-clad Vittoria, he has with him three frigates and two corvettes. But, although fortune continues to favour the Government, no decisive blow has yet been struck at either of its opponents, and there is no sign of any adequate efforts being made to suppress the twofold rebellion against which it has been so long contending.

ITALY.

A decree summoning Parliament to meet in November has been forwarded by the Government to the King for signature. The King has signed the decrees relative to the reorganisation of the army, the division of the kingdom into military territorial districts, and the departments which are to be placed under the control of the Minister of War. These laws will shortly be promulgated.

The Pope is said to be in excellent health, and holds receptions daily. On the anniversary of the plebiscite (Oct. 2) which extinguished the Temporal Power his Holiness received 300 members of the Catholic societies. In answer to their address of condolence he predicted better times for the Church, and declared that confusion had already entered into the enemy's camp. In conversation his Holiness afterwards said:—"They wish me to leave Rome, but I never will." On the same day, in the Monti quarter, there was an illumination, and bands of music paraded the streets, playing national airs. While giving audience, on the following day, to some members of the Catholic party, he was questioned as to the period of the triumph of his cause, he replied, "We give way to no illusions on this point; humanly speaking, it is very far off."

GERMANY.

The Emperor William will be accompanied to Vienna by his relatives the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, in accordance with an invitation from the Emperor of Austria.

The formal recognition of Bishop Reinkens as a Bishop in the Prussian dominions is now complete. He was, on Tuesday last, admitted to the oaths of office as a Bishop, according to the Prussian Constitution. His investiture was made a political event by the action of the Minister of Public Worship. Before administering the oath, Dr. Falk made a speech, setting

forth the claims of the Old Catholics upon the consideration of the Government. First and foremost among them was their willingness to render unto Caesar that which is Caesar's. The oath was the same as that taken by Catholic Bishops, except that it omitted the proviso about fidelity to the Pope.

Mgr. Ledochowski, the anti-Bismarckite Bishop of Posen, has incurred a second fine of 600 thalers, with the alternative of four months' imprisonment, for illegal ecclesiastical appointments. He will probably be asked to resign his see.

HOLLAND.

Major-General Weitzel has been appointed Minister of War. The Second Chamber has adopted a bill suspending the coinage of the new standard silver pieces until May 1, 1874. The Chamber has been prorogued *sine die*.

DENMARK.

The Rigsdag was opened on Tuesday by Royal Commission, without a Speech from the Throne. At a later period of the day a colossal bronze statue of the late King Frederick VII. was unveiled with much ceremony, in the presence of the Court. A Schleswig deputation was present to testify the respect of the Schleswigers for their last Danish Sovereign.

GREECE.

The Queen of Greece arrived at Odessa on Sunday from the Crimea, and was most enthusiastically received. The Greek residents presented to her Majesty the sum of 34,000*l.*, and Johann Vulchina 20,000*l.*, to be distributed among the poor in Greece. At eleven p.m. the Queen left, with the Grand Duchess Wera Constantinowna, for Vienna.

AMERICA.

The Treasury has deposited large amounts of currency at New Orleans and Charlestown, in order to facilitate the shipment of cotton, which had been obstructed by the late financial crisis. The monetary panic has not quite subsided.

A New York telegram states that yellow fever is increasing at Memphis, there being twenty-five deaths every day.

With the exception of two, who were reprieved, the Modoc Indians were hanged on Saturday morning. Captain Jack and his fellow braves marched to the scaffold without flinching.

A telegram reports the opening of the Evangelical Alliance. A remarkable feature, it is stated, was the cordial hand-shaking between the French and German delegates.

INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that there are rumours of Russia wishing to establish a trade with India by the Aral Sea and the Oxus. According to the same authority the Forsyth Mission is pushing on to Shadoola. It has received a letter of welcome from Yarkund.

An earthquake shock was felt at Darmstadt and in the Odenwald on Tuesday afternoon.

A Constantinople telegram says that Monsignor Anthimos, the Greek Ecumenical Patriarch, has resigned.

The annual sale of surplus animals bred at the Zoological Gardens at Antwerp realised £4000.

By a telegram from Melbourne we learn that the Fiji Islands are again in a disturbed state, in consequence of the refusal of the whites to pay taxes.

The Porte has received a telegram from Teheran announcing that the Shah has again summoned the ex-Grand Vizier to his councils, and has exiled three of the latter's enemies.

The next mails for Australia and New Zealand will be dispatched from London as follows:—Via Southampton, on the morning of Oct. 23; via Brindisi, on the evening of Oct. 28.

A grand festival has been held at Rio in celebration of the anniversary of Brazilian independence. Mass was performed in the state chapel, attended by the Emperor and Empress, and in the evening the city was illuminated.

Since the suppression of the Melegar and Pallacios revolution in Honduras the Central American Republics have been comparatively quiet. The frontier question between Costa Rica and Nicaragua is gradually adjusting itself.

The American balloon, in its second attempt to reach Europe, missed the easterly current which was to carry it across the Atlantic, and, after a short sail across Connecticut, descended within a hundred miles of where it started from.

All the maritime Powers, except the United States and Portugal, are represented at the International Commission on the tonnage dues of the Suez Canal, which began its sittings in Constantinople, on Monday, under the presidency of Elhem Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Public Works.

It is stated that ex-Queen Isabella, at Trouville, on Saturday, in attempting to afford help to her son, Prince Alphonso, when in some danger of drowning, was herself carried away, and would have been lost if one of the bathing men had not saved her.

Advices from the Cape show that the border is in an unsettled condition. The gold-fields at Lydenberg are paying, one firm at Natal having received six pounds of the precious metal. Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur A. Conynghame is appointed Commander of the Forces and Lieutenant-Governor at the Cape of Good Hope, in the place of the late Lieutenant-General Charles Craufurd Hay.

The second party of free-passage emigrants going out to settle upon the farmsteads of the Emigrant and Colonists' Aid Corporation, in New Zealand, were embarked on board the *Salisbury*, in the South West India Dock, on Thursday week. Admiral George Elliot, one of the directors, and Mr. Stuart Bailey, the secretary to the corporation, were on board the ship to receive the emigrants, to inspect the arrangements for their comfort on the voyage, and to wish them "God speed" to their new homes in the colony.

Kassa, Prince of Tigré, now Johanni II., Emperor of Abyssinia, and a Christian to boot, according to the correspondent of the *Giornale delle Colonie* who writes from Massowa, under date of Aug. 3, having captured the brave pretender to the throne, Abba Kassai, ordered his ears to be filled with gun-cotton, which he caused to be exploded, when the head was blown to atoms. It is reported that he lately caused the right hands and the left legs of no less than twenty-seven captives to be chopped off in his Imperial presence, and then abandoned the prisoners to be preyed upon by lions, tigers, and panthers.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—"The Post Office of Queensland having given notice to this department that packets containing jewellery or other articles of value, received in that colony, are chargeable with customs' duties, the Postmaster-General thinks it necessary to make this regulation known to the public, and to state that any letters or packets containing such articles, sent through the post to Queensland, are, according to the colonial laws, liable to be detained and not delivered to the addressees until the customs' duties have been paid."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Sir Edwin Landseer's funeral is to take place to-day (Saturday) at St. Paul's Cathedral.

The festival service of the Metropolitan Charity Schools took place on Thursday morning at St. Paul's Cathedral.

A temperance hospital was opened, yesterday week, in Gower-street, its special object being to test the theory of medical treatment without stimulants.

The consent of the Metropolitan Board of Works has been obtained for the construction of a public swimming-bath upon the Thames, at the west side of Charing-cross.

The death of Sir Paul Edmund de Strzelicki, perhaps better known as Count de Strzelicki, took place on Monday morning. He was a celebrated Polish exile and traveller.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers, on Wednesday, it was decided to pave the remainder of King William-street, London Bridge, with Val de Travers asphalt.

Professor Huxley opened the winter session at the South Kensington School of Art and Science, on Monday morning, by delivering a lecture on biology. His especial subject was yeast.

Mr. Edmond Beales has received from a number of working men a gold watch and chain, of the value of 100gs., as a testimonial of his services in extending and securing the political rights of the people.

The Queen's prizes gained by students at the Islington Schools of Science and Art at the late May examination of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, were, on Thursday week, distributed by Dr. C. Meymott Tidy, in the lecture-room of the schools, Windsor-street, Essex-road.

The inaugural lecture of the winter session was delivered in the large room of the Bedford College for Ladies, in Bedford-square, on Wednesday, by Mr. S. Gairdner, B.A., the subject selected being "Europe in the Seventeenth Century." There was a large attendance of ladies.

The Society of Arts has selected for prizes four cabs from those competing—viz., two two-wheelers, one by Thorn, of Norwich, and one by Forster, of Wolverhampton; and two four-wheelers, one by Lambert, of Great Queen-street, and one by Quick and Norminton, of Kilburn. The cabs may be seen in the International Exhibition at South Kensington.

At this week's meeting of the London School Board Mr. J. Macgregor proposed a system of rewards for pupils and pupil teachers in board schools. In consequence of the limited attendance its consideration was postponed. A proposition made by the Rev. J. Rogers, for permitting the establishment of penny banks in connection with board schools, was referred to a committee.

The committee of the Hospital-Sunday fund announce in their final report that the net amount realised, after payment of expenses, was £26,949 19s. 3d. The whole of it has been disbursed by the distribution committee, with the exception of a small amount reserved for the preliminary expenses of next year. A list of institutions exceeding a hundred in number is given to show how the distribution was carried out.

The total number of paupers in the metropolitan districts last week was 97,893, of whom 33,695 were in workhouses and 64,198 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 3190, 19,520, and 29,891 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 476, of whom 329 were men, 125 women, and 22 children.

The Great Northern Railway Company have given notice to the Islington vestry of their intention to open up Highbury-crescent West, and construct railway works from the Seven Sisters-road station to form a junction with the North London Railway. A public road is also to be opened, upon which a locomotive will be used instead of horses, but the company state that every precaution will be taken to prevent accident.

Two schools were opened yesterday week under the auspices of the London School Board in the neighbourhood of New-cross. One is situated in Clifford-road, Deptford, close to the termini of the South Eastern and London and Brighton lines at New-cross. The other is built in Creek-road, about a mile distant.—A new school, erected in Blundell-street, Caledonian-road, by the board was opened on Monday. The building can accommodate 830 children—viz., 340 infants, 245 boys, and 245 girls. It contains three stories, with a basement under part of the ground floor. It cost about £7000.

Last week 2234 births and 1386 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 39 and the deaths 10 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of diarrhoea, which in the eight previous weeks had declined from 470 to 85, further decreased to 71 last week, but exceeded the correct average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years by 6. The deaths from different forms of fever further rose to 43, from 26, 34, and 39 in the three previous weeks; 13 were certified as typhus, 23 as enteric or typhoid, and 7 as simple continued fever. There was 1 death from smallpox, 32 from measles, 19 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, and 38 from whooping-cough. The mean temperature was 57.2, or 3.2 above the average.

We are requested to announce that the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings intend to distribute this autumn, among the working classes and the poor inhabitants of London, the surplus bedding-out plants in Battersea, Hyde, Regent's, and Victoria Parks, and in the Royal Gardens, Kew, and the Pleasure Gardens, Hampton Court. If the clergy, school committees, and others interested will make application to the superintendents of the parks nearest to their respective parishes, or to the Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, or the Superintendent of Hampton Court Gardens, in the cases of persons residing in those neighbourhoods, they will receive early intimation of the number of plants that can be allotted to each applicant, and of the time and manner of their distribution.

It having been determined by vote at the International Congress of Orientalists, recently held in Paris, that the Congress of 1874 should assemble in London, a committee of management has been formed to make the necessary arrangements. The congress will meet in the course of next year, and the subscription is fixed at 12s., or half-a-guinea. The languages, archaeology, ethnology, and the arts and sciences of the various Oriental countries will form the subjects for discussion. It is proposed that the sittings should occupy six evenings, and that the mornings of the same days should be devoted to visiting the different national institutions connected with Oriental literature and science. The statutes of the Congress are in course of preparation, and detailed programmes will shortly be issued. All communications should be addressed to Robert K. Douglas, British Museum, London; and those interested in Oriental studies who may wish to join the congress are requested to inform him of their intention as soon as possible.

Some interesting piscicultural experiments in connection with the Thames fishery were begun at Sunbury on Saturday last, when some thousands of young salmon and trout, hatched from ova collected from various parts of the world, were turned into the river, under the superintendence of Mr. Frank Buckland and Mr. Stephen Ponder. The fish comprised young salmon from the Tyne, salmon presented by the Prussian Government, Great Lake trout from Neuchâtel, trout from Norway, presented by Mr. Bennett, of Christiania; common trout, from Lord Portsmouth; and char, from Mr. Parnaby, of Keswick. These were all hatched in Mr. Buckland's museum at South Kensington, and in Mr. Ponder's troughs at Hampton, whence they were transferred to Sunbury. They were all in healthy condition. The ponds, which lie close and parallel to Sunbury Lock, are supplied by water from the Thames.

Dr. Tidy, Medical Officer of Health and Analyst of Food for the parish of Islington, has reported to the vestry as to the Adulteration of Food Act:—"I felt strongly it was my duty to render the Act as far as possible a means of preventing the dishonest tradesman robbing the poor man of his money, and the rich and poor alike of their health. I have considered it advisable to begin my food investigations with the common food of the common people. I examined seventy samples of milk, and gave certificates in eleven cases that the milk was adulterated with water. In no case, except a little salt, did I find any other matter added. These cases were heard at the Clerkenwell Police Court, and in eight cases the offence was proved and the parties fined. As a proof that the prosecutions in these milk cases have been of very considerable benefit, I may add that the last twenty samples of milk I examined proved to be very superior in quality to those I previously analysed. I have also examined twenty samples of bread, and it is a matter for congratulation that only in four cases did I find alum. The amount in these, even, was small, and therefore no action was taken. I have also examined two samples of tea, both of which were pure."—Dr. Stevenson, Medical Officer of Health and Food Analyst for St. Pancras, states:—"I am sorry to say that I cannot give a very favourable account of the milk supply of this parish." In sixty-seven samples of milk examined he found twenty-two skimmed, three watered, eleven skimmed and watered, eleven poor, and only twenty-two genuine.

ELECTIONS NEWS.

Captain Hayter, the Liberal candidate, was on Wednesday elected member for Bath, obtaining 139 votes more than Mr. Forsyth, the Conservative. Mr. Thompson, the Alliance candidate, polled only 57. At a meeting held at Bath, on Monday night, to hear an address from Mr. Forsyth, Lord Grey de Wilton read the following letter which he had received from Mr. Disraeli:—"My dear Grey, I am much obliged to you for your Bath news. It is most interesting. It is rare a constituency has the opportunity of not only leading, but sustaining, public opinion at a critical period. That has been the high fortune of the people of Bath, and they have proved themselves worthy of it by the spirit and constancy they have shown. I cannot doubt they will continue their patriotic course by supporting Mr. Forsyth, an able and accomplished man, who will do honour to those who send him to Parliament. For nearly five years the present Ministers have harassed every trade, worried every profession, and assailed or menaced every class, institution, and species of property in the country. Occasionally they have varied this state of civil warfare by perpetrating some job which outraged public opinion, or by stumbling into mistakes which have been always discreditable, and sometimes ruinous. All this they call a policy, and seem quite proud of it; but the country has, I think, made up its mind to close this career of plundering and blundering."

Mr. Bright's address to the electors of Birmingham was issued on Tuesday. The right hon. gentleman says that the office which he has accepted is not a heavy departmental one, or he could not have ventured upon it. He will, however, be enabled to take part in the deliberations of the Cabinet, and to render services to principles which he had often expounded, more important, he believed, than any he could render in the House of Commons unconnected with the Government. Mr. Bright adds that in office he holds the principles which he had constantly professed since he was elected for Birmingham sixteen years ago. He assures the electors that when he finds himself unable to advance those principles and to serve them honestly as a Minister he shall abandon a position demanding sacrifices which he cannot make.

In a speech delivered at Rowbarton on Monday night, the Solicitor-General said that while he "believed home to be woman's world, and that domestic life and political life would alike suffer if she turned her attention from home to politics," he would at the same time support the extension of the franchise to women when "one half or nearly one half" of the women of England asked for the suffrage.

Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen and Mr. H. A. Brassey were entertained by their constituents at a banquet at Deal on Wednesday night. The Under-Secretary for the Colonies spoke at some length in vindication of the policy of the Liberal Administration.

The nomination for Taunton will take place to-day (Saturday) and the polling on Monday next.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual prize-meeting of the K (Aldersgate Ward) company, London Rifle Brigade, was held on Saturday last at Essex. The winners were Messrs. Tayton, Sanderson, Richardson, Westrup, Britt, Kitchingman, Ellett, Poulter, Wrightson, Frost, Haines, Gibbons, Watts, Sell, Page, Ruff, Wright, and Read.

Several of the annual rifle competitions in the west came off recently. At Dorchester, in the shooting for the £10 cup presented by the borough member, Colonel Napier Sturt headed the list. The gold medal and the Mayor's silver salver fell to Private Muford. The challenge prize presented to the Sherborne corps by a lady was won by Private Morley. A piece of plate given by the ladies was taken by Sergeant Foot. Lieutenant Calder was the winner of the piece of plate presented by Mr. Wingfield Baker, M.P. At Yeovil, Sergeant Melbourne won the champion cup given by the Mayor, also £4 and a piece of plate presented by another gentleman.

Colonel Chermiside's report on the volunteer artillery camp at Shoeburyness is in nearly all respects complimentary. It strongly commends the soldier-like conduct of the men and the orderly manner in which camp duties were observed. The only qualification given to the eulogy bestowed is in noting that the practice with the 40-pounder breechloaders was not so good as might reasonably be expected. Colonel Chermiside surmises that the cause lies in imperfect acquaintance with the handling of the tangent scale.

At the annual All-Comers' Prize meeting at Clandeboyne, county Down, the All-Ireland Challenge Shield was again won by the Ulster Rifle Association.

SKETCHES IN VIENNA.

The dress, manners, and employments of different classes of the people in the lively capital of the Austrian empire afford much entertainment to an observant foreign visitor, independently of the Great Exhibition, still open in the Prater Park. There is great diversity of figures, costumes, and dialects among the various nationalities comprised in the dominions of Francis Joseph, and the poorer inhabitants of this large city are in the habit of practising a multitude of trades or shifts to get their precarious living. An industrious woman, for instance, who has worked hard to finish her job of washing, ironing, or mangling linen, and who goes through the street laden with a basket of clean clothes, may be accosted by a mob of travelling pedlars from the Danubian provinces, clad in half-Asiatic attire, and speaking a language scarcely known in Western Europe. They will tempt her feminine taste for personal finery with a display of cheap brooches and earrings, or they may endeavour to extract from her maternal fondness the price of a toy for one of her children, if she does not care to buy a new mock-meerschaum, or other fancy tobacco-pipe, for the evening solace of her worthy husband. This dilemma of the female Viennese workwoman is portrayed in one of our Artist's street sketches; while the other shows us the interior of a fashionable restaurateur's shop, or conditorei, as it is called in German, where ladies and gentlemen are briskly served with palatable food and drink of a light and dainty sort in the noontide interval between breakfast and dinner.

DISASTERS.

Three men were scalded to death last week in the Tranter-bone Pit, near Bolton, by the bursting of a pipe while they were engaged in repairing one of the joints of the boiler.

As a party of boys at Warrington were playing with a roughly-extemporised toy cannon, it burst, and one of the juvenile artillerists was struck in the neck and killed.

Mr. Charles Fyfe, cashier in the Post Office, who had started for his yearly holiday, was drowned last week in attempting to ford the river Spey, near Garmouth. Mr. Fyfe had been in the Post Office service thirty-six years.

Mr. Joseph Staples, a bootmaker, of George-street, Richmond, while waiting for a train at Twickenham station, last week, was observed to fall forward as if in a fainting fit. A doctor was immediately called, but found him dead.

Yesterday week five men were killed and about a dozen others seriously injured by the fall of a newly-erected chimney shaft at the cement works of Messrs. Gostling, at Northfleet, near Gravesend.

A storm, brief in duration, but most violent in its character passed over Brighton at a few minutes past six on Wednesday morning. Two men employed on the drainage works in front of the sea were struck by lightning and killed instantaneously.

Ellen Pelly, a ballet girl, has died in Charing-cross Hospital from the effects of a severe burning at the Alhambra Theatre. She was about to ascend in the irons, when her light dress caught fire, and, owing to the poor girl's excitement, it was with difficulty extinguished. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with a recommendation to the manager to provide more wet blankets at the sides of the stage, so as to be better prepared for such emergencies.

Colonel Rich, reporting upon the recent railway accident at Retford junction, attributes it to "most unaccountable conduct on the part of the driver of the fish-train." This driver has been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter.—Colonel Hutchison, in his report on the collision between two passenger-trains in a tunnel near Gloucester-road station, attributes it to the mistake of signalman Green in signalling the line clear for the 5.10 train when he thought the five o'clock train was being inquired about. It is recommended as a strict injunction for the future that signalmen, in asking about trains, should refer to them by number.—Again the Caledonian Railway porters have, while shunting coal-waggons, been surprised by a passenger-train. The collision occurred on an incline, and the passengers escaped with a fright.—A collision between a passenger and a goods train took place, on Saturday last, at Mary-hill, a few miles from Glasgow. One man was killed and sixteen persons were injured.

A Board of Trade inquiry was concluded at the Greenwich Police Court, on Saturday, into the circumstances attending the stranding of the screw-steamer Black Duck, Captain Michael Johnson. The steamer left Newcastle, on Sept. 8 last, with a cargo of 750 tons of coal for London, and on the following day, in fine weather, went aground on the Gunfleet Sands, near Sandwich. The Court held that no reasonable cause was shown for the vessel going aground, and ordered the certificate of the captain to be suspended for twelve calendar months.—The inquiry into the foundering of the grain-laden steamship Hilton Philipson, of South Shields, was concluded on Monday. The Court were of opinion that the steamer was lost from various causes, the nature of which, and their opinion thereon, would be reported to the Board of Trade. They did not find Captain Purvis in default, and returned him his certificate.—A Board of Trade inquiry was held at South Shields, on Tuesday, into the circumstances attending the wreck of the schooner Elizabeth, of that port, which occurred near Arbroath, on Aug. 26. The vessel was thirty-two years of age, and was commanded by an uncertificated master, to whose fault her loss was ascribed by the Court, and who was ordered to pay the costs of the inquiry, not exceeding £5.—The American schooner Addie Osborne has been run down and sunk by the Hull steamer Precursor, off Cape Breton, during a heavy fog. Only three out of the crew of fifteen were saved.

The anniversary festival of the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots was held at Lancaster on Wednesday. One of the events of the day was a banquet, at which Lord Derby presided.

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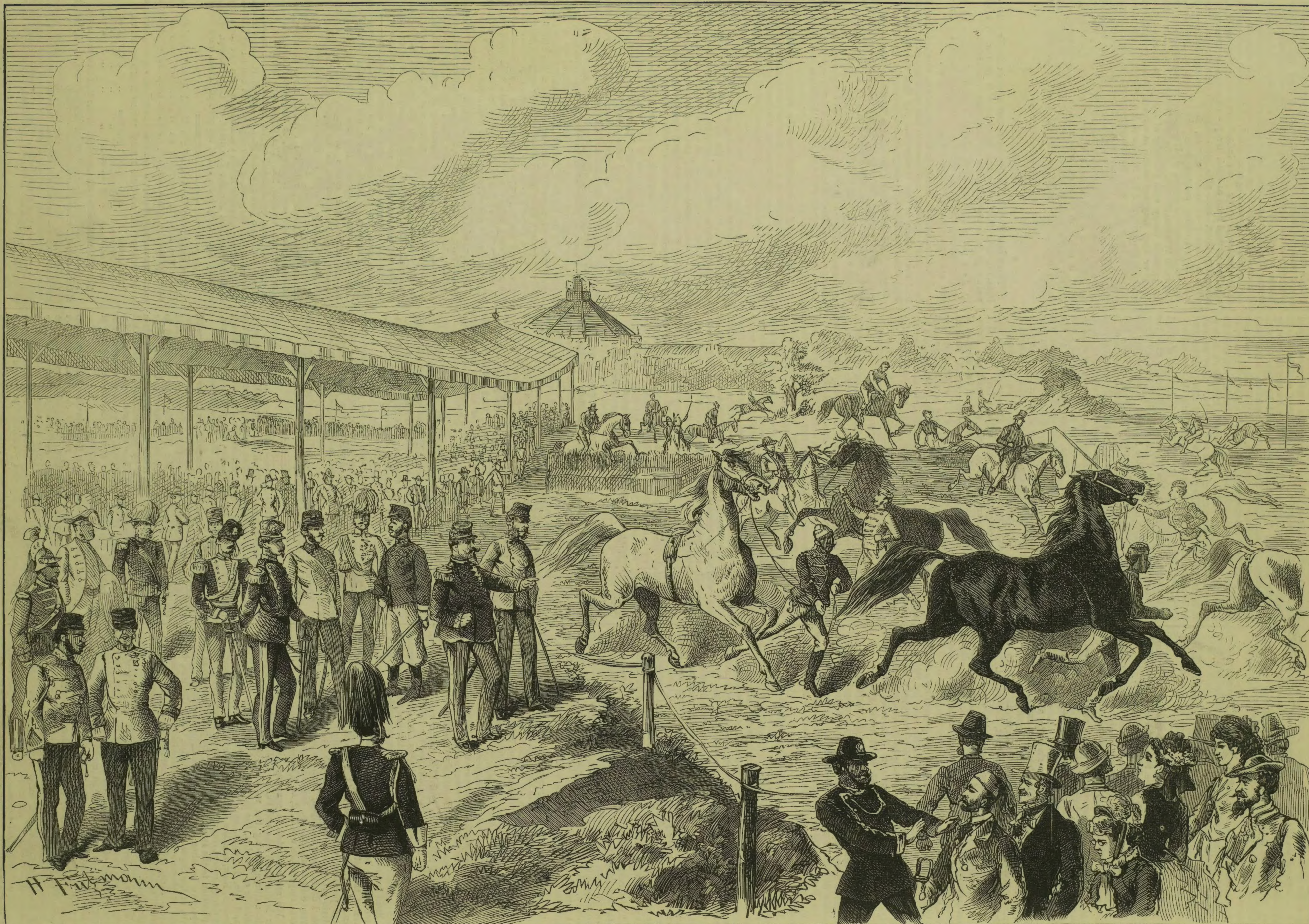
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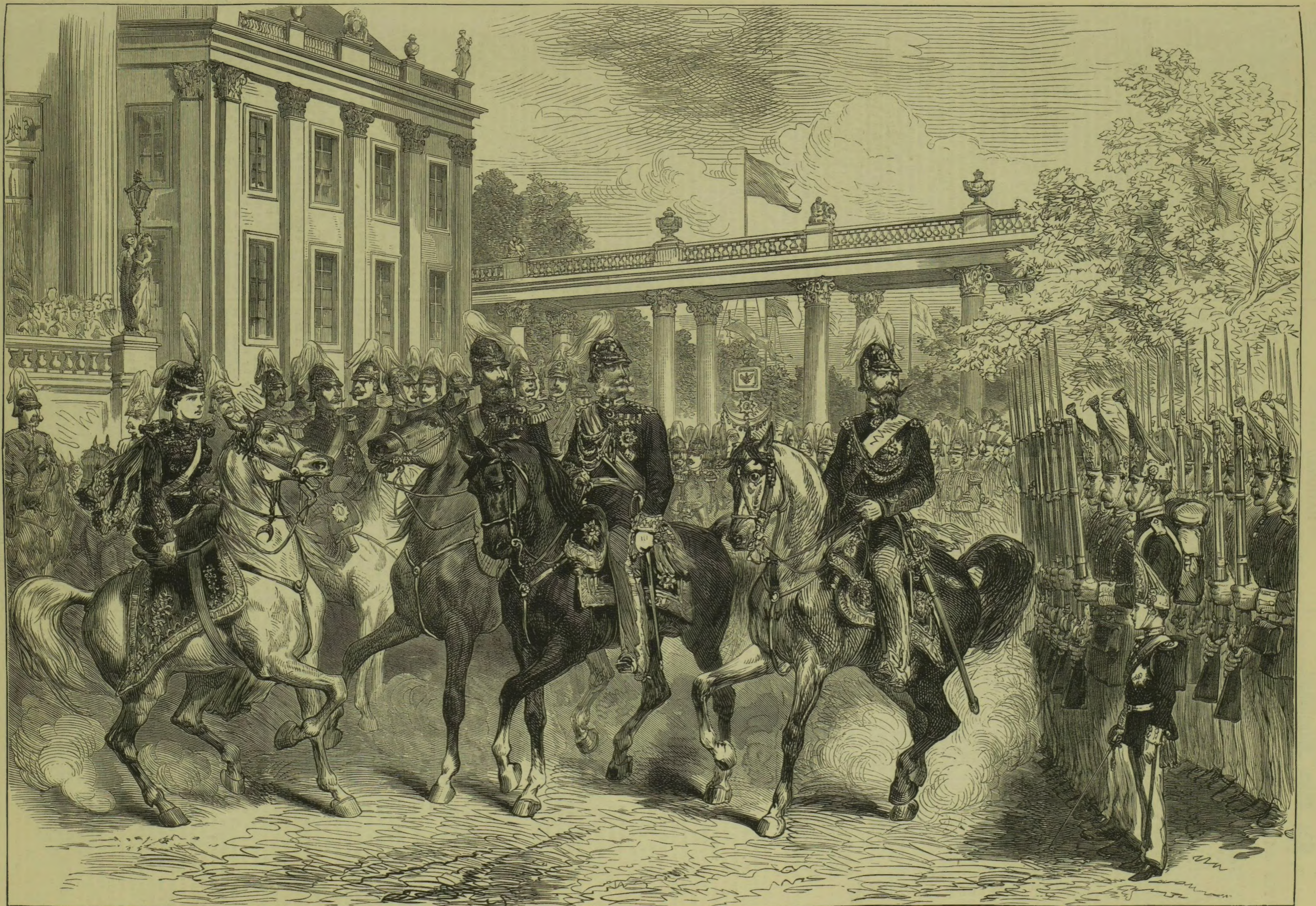
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THE KING OF ITALY IN VIENNA: EXHIBITION OF HORSES.



THE KING OF ITALY IN BERLIN: REVIEW OF THE GUARDS.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE OLD SHEPHERD'S CHIEF MOURNER"

BY SIR EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A.

We have in another page given some account of the life and works of Sir Edwin Landseer, whose death, as recorded in our last, is felt to be a great loss to contemporary English art. The famous picture, of which we are enabled to present an engraving for this week's Extra Supplement, has often been made a theme of appreciative and admiring comment. It will perhaps be most acceptable to our readers that we should here quote the remarks of Mr. Ruskin, in the first volume of "Modern Painters," in which he speaks as follows of this work:—"Take one of the most perfect poems or pictures (I use the words as synonymous) which modern times have seen, 'The Old Shepherd's Chief Mourner,' by Landseer. Here the exquisite execution of the glossy and crisp hair of the dog, the bright, sharp touching of the green bough beside it, the clear painting of the wood of the coffin, and the folds of the blankets, are language—language clear and expressive in the highest degree. But the close pressure of the dog's breast against the wood, the convulsive clinging of the paws, which has dragged the blanket off the trestle, the total powerlessness of the head laid close and motionless upon its folds, the fixed and tearful fall of the eye in its utter hopelessness, the rigidity of repose which marks that there has been no motion nor change in the trance of agony since the last blow was struck on the coffin-lid, the quietness and gloom of the chamber, the spectacles marking the place where the Bible was last closed, indicating how lonely has been the life, how unwatched the departure, of him who is now laid solitary in his sleep: these are all thoughts—thoughts by which the picture is separated at once from hundreds of equal merit, as far as mere painting goes, by which it ranks as a work of the highest art, and stamps its author not as the neat imitator of the texture of a skin or the fold of a drapery, but as the Man of Mind."

It is, of course, to this picture of "The Old Shepherd's Chief Mourner" that the author of some beautiful and truthful verses on the death of Sir Edwin Landseer, which appeared in this week's *Punch*, meant especially to refer, in speaking of Landseer as he "who, first of painters, gave dumb things a soul"—

And made us feel the links that hold men bound
In love, and joy, and grief with those dumb things,
Till hidden depths of sympathy were found
Where human kindness flowed from secret springs.
He sought the shieling of the shepherd dead,
Beside whose bier nor man nor woman weeps;
Only the colly lays his faithful head
Upon the coffin, where his master sleeps!

It is a fitting place here to mention the exhibition which has been opened at the establishment of Messrs. Henry Graves and Co., 6, Pall-mall, comprising all the engraved works of Sir Edwin Landseer, from the most important to the smallest, such as the book illustrations designed by him—those of Scott's *Waverley* novels and others; in the collection we likewise find the very earliest and the very latest productions of his pencil, from the drawing of an Alpine mastiff, done when Edwin Landseer was a little boy, to "The Font," which was exhibited by the Royal Academy in 1872. The whole number of works here shown exceeds 300, arranged in the front and back rooms on the ground floor of Messrs. Graves' premises, with several of the original paintings. The engravings are one of "Rat-Catching" (1823), by John Landseer, A.R.A., father of Sir Edwin; many by Thomas Landseer, A.R.A., Sir Edwin's brother; some by Samuel Cousins, R.A., R. J. Lake, A.R.A., J. Burnet, F.R.S., T. G. Atkinson, C. G. Lewis, J. T. Wilmore, A.R.A., G. Zobel, and others. Messrs. Graves have artists' proofs of all the engravings, and keep them on hand in every stage of the plates. Among those which have considerably risen in value, and which may be expected to advance still higher, are "The Monarch," "The Stag at Bay," "Peace" and "War," "The Highland Drovers," "Night" and "Morning," "Saved," "Shoeing the Horse," "Browsing," and the scene from "Midsummer Night's Dream." There is a series of twenty engravings of "The Forest" in a portfolio, which affords an attractive study of nature and art. Some few unpublished productions of Landseer are included in this collection; amongst these are his designs for the heading of sheets of note-paper used by the Queen at Balmoral in her private correspondence. We may, perhaps, again notice this exhibition, which will remain open for some time.

THE KING OF ITALY IN GERMANY.

The visit of King Victor Emmanuel to Vienna and Berlin has been an occasion to congratulate the Italian nation upon this token of a cordial friendship with the rulers of those two powerful monarchies whose subjects include nearly the whole of the great German race. Whether it was attended with important political negotiations, having reference to any future contingency that may threaten to disturb the peace of Continental Europe, we are not here concerned to inquire. Personally, there can be no doubt, the King of Italy is seldom inclined to go and be entertained at foreign Courts for his own pleasure and pastime. It is well known that he dislikes the cumbrous parade and formal etiquette of Royalty, and even the cities of Italy, where life is comparatively quiet and easy, are a residence less agreeable to him than one of his hunting-boxes on the Alpine or the Apennine slopes, where he may enjoy the delights of the chase. With some deference therefore to Victor Emmanuel's individual taste, we have selected for our illustrations, from among the series of ceremonial entertainments with which he was greeted in the metropolis of Austria and subsequently in the Prussian capital of the new German Empire, two scenes which may be supposed to have proved more congenial to his known predilections as a sportsman and a soldier. It was on Friday, the 19th ult., that Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by the Emperor Francis Joseph, was conducted through the International Exhibition, where he doubtless found much to admire in the works of art and manufacture; but he would be likely to have taken the greatest interest in the opening of the horse show which is annexed to that multifarious exhibition; and the moment when the stallions from the Imperial stables at Mezőhegyes were led in, by the cavalry soldiers acting as grooms upon this occasion, is well chosen for a sketch of the proceedings. In like manner with regard to the King's entertainment at Berlin a few days later, when the Emperor William did all that such a grand and generous host could do, with the aid of the Crown Prince and Princess, to make Victor Emmanuel feel himself quite at home among the Germans, it is probable that there was nothing which pleased him better than the review of the Guards' Brigade at Potsdam. This took place on the 24th ult. in the esplanade next the Lust-Garten before the Royal palace, a space of not more than two acres, but enough for the mere inspection and "marching past" of four or five thousand troops. It is the subject of our second illustration.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The weather during the early part of the Newmarket Second Autumn Meeting was a sad contrast to that of the First Autumn gathering. Monday, though cold and raw, was not actually wet; but on Tuesday and Wednesday no one could leave the friendly shelter of a fly without getting a thorough soaking. The card on Monday presented a very skeleton appearance; and we sincerely trust that, as has been suggested, the authorities will in future run the Clearwell Stakes on that day, as the Cesarewitch is quite enough in itself to make the Tuesday attractive. Peter Price's stable was altogether out of form, and never had the least chance in either of the matches, Queen of the Chase and Thunder succumbing to Fairy Form and Morocco respectively. La Courouse and Polyhymnia ran a very pretty race for a 300-sov. sweepstakes; but Fordham is quite irresistible at Newmarket, and the former scored a clever victory for the "blue, white, and red."

The Clearwell Stakes, on Tuesday, brought out a field of ten; but, with the exception of Glenalmond, Packington, and Feu d'Amour, they were a moderate lot. The 6-lb. penalty seemed to stop Glenalmond, who did not run nearly as well as at Goodwood, and, after a very hard struggle, Feu d'Amour got home a neck in front of Aquito, who beat Polyhymnia by a head. Packington ran exceedingly badly, and the position obtained by Polyhymnia, coupled with the fact that Napoleon III. defeated Feu d'Amour easily at Doncaster, stamps the whole field as very moderate. The next race attracted little attention, as the spectators began to assemble at the bird-cage to watch the toilets of the Cesarewitch horses, though in this they were much disappointed, as the winner and all the prominent favourites were saddled at the Ditch stables. Thirty-four came to the post, a field which is much above the average; yet such was the furore for Corisande (8 st. 10 lb.) that the ridiculous price of 4 to 1 was accepted about her. The race admits of little description, for the moment the flag fell King Lud (7 st. 5 lb.) went to the front, and took the field along at such a pace that nothing ever headed him from start to finish. Indeed, nearly everything gave up trying fully a quarter of a mile from home; and, though Royal George (6 st. 1 lb.) finished only two lengths behind the winner, he never had the smallest chance of defeating him. Pirate (6 st. 7 lb.) was a very bad third, and next to him came Feve (6 st. 4 lb.), a stable companion of the winner, whom many believe to have been second best in the race. Of the heavy weights, Marie Stuart (8 st. 5 lb.) ran most prominently, but none of them were in the first eight; and, as we have said before, no reliance can be placed in the positions they obtained, as most of the jockeys gave up riding a long way from home, perseverance being utterly useless. King Lud had never previously won a race, still his three-year-old form was very fair indeed, and he would doubtless have had many backers had he not run for the Ebor Handicap at York, in which, not being half fit, he was unplaced. His weight for the Cambridgeshire, including his penalty, is only 7 st. 9 lb., and, from the fine speed he exhibited, he ought to be very formidable in that race; still, the same horse has never yet won the two events, though former Cesarewitch winners have appeared equally dangerous. Poor backers experienced the most cruel luck in the Royal Stakes, as Andred, on whom 7 to 4 was laid freely, beat Chivalrous by half a dozen lengths without the smallest effort, and was then disqualified for not carrying a 5 lb. penalty for having won the Newmarket Stakes. This was undoubtedly a great piece of carelessness on the part of his trainer; still it must be admitted that the wording of the conditions was decidedly ambiguous.

The rain on Wednesday was even heavier than on the previous day, but the weather cleared up shortly before the decision of the great race, and it was fine till all had left the heath. However, the experiences of the previous day had frightened away a good many, and the attendance was decidedly small for a Middle Park Plate day. The chief event was put rather late on the card, and the five previous races were of only passing interest. Twenty numbers were hoisted for the Middle Park Plate, which is the largest field that has ever run for this race, except in 1868, when Pero Gomez had exactly that number behind him. Nothing, however, was really fancied except Newry and Marsworth, and "twelve to one bar two" was the current quotation. Marsworth looked much fitter than when he secured the Woodcote Stakes at Epsom; still there is a soft appearance about him which we do not like, and we should much doubt if he will ever stand training. Newry we did not see, and Spectator, though a neat little colt, has scarcely sufficient length and power to grow into a very high-class animal. George Frederick is still far from fit, and the same remark applies to Sir William Wallace, who appeared to have been taking matters very easily since his Doncaster defeat; while Lepero, own brother to Pero Gomez, of whom great things were at one time expected, is a short, cobby-looking animal. There was a long delay at the post, owing to Exile having twisted a plate, and when they at last got off Newry at once took a slight lead, and, as was the case with King Lud in the Cesarewitch, was never dispossessed of it. Lepero, the first beaten, retired at the bushes, and this example was shortly followed by a good many others. In the Abingdon Mile Bottom Spectator joined Couronne de Fer and Marsworth, who were in close attendance upon Newry; but, in ascending the hill, the last named drew away, and eventually won by a clever length from Spectator, who was a head in front of Couronne de Fer and Marsworth, which pair ran a dead-heat for third place. Newry had the maiden allowance, and was therefore in receipt of 10 lb. from Couronne de Fer, who must be regarded as the hero of the race. Neither Newry nor Spectator is engaged in the Derby, for which, as Ecossias is under suspicion, Couronne de Fer will probably be favourite. George Frederick and Sir William Wallace were respectively fifth and sixth, but finished several lengths behind the leading quartet. The Select Stakes, which promised at one time to prove such an interesting event, was greatly spoiled by the withdrawal of Flageolet and The Colonel, still it proved useful in showing very plainly that Hochstapler is a thorough impostor. The horse looked very fit and well, and even his best friends must abandon him after the easy defeat he received from Trombone.

There was a sale of blood stock at Newmarket on Wednesday, and, among others, the brood mares and foals belonging to Sir Richard Bulkeley were disposed of. The Stud Company gave 1000 gs. apiece for Curaçoa (dam of Martinique and Surinam) and Martinique; and Mr. Houldsworth went as far as 550 gs. for Mariegalante, a filly foal by Macaroni-Curaçoa, and therefore own sister to Surinam.

The annual competition for the golf championship took place at St. Andrew's on Saturday last. Thirteen couples competed, and, after some inferior play, Tom Kidd won the championship—Tom Morris, jun., who has hitherto been nearly invincible, only succeeding in making a tie for third place.

On Saturday last, in a professional race at Gateshead, Richard Buttery ran a quarter of a mile in the extraordinary time of 48½ sec.—a feat which has never been quite equalled, though Harry Reed was only 48½ sec. in covering the same distance.

NEW BOOKS.

AMONG THE NOVELISTS.

Readers to whom flirtation is the great business of life are likely to derive considerable gratification from at least the first volume of *Lost for Gold*, by Katharine King (Hurst and Blackett). The other two volumes are not devoid of flirtation; but it is chiefly in the first volume that the interesting subject is dwelt upon with amazing pertinacity, and described with a minuteness and elaboration to be expected from and enjoyed by a proficient only. The hero of the story is one of those gifted beings who were once, and especially during the Byronic era, in high favour, and who have not even nowadays altogether lost their powers of fascination. They have many noble qualities, and such attributes, physical and mental, as might raise them to the highest eminence; but they are born with a social grievance, their moral nature is warped, they determine to wreak their spite upon mankind (and especially womankind), they insist upon becoming Ishmaelites, they wear a chronic scowl upon their majestic brows, and the nearest approach they can condescend to make towards prayer is the adjuration, rather felt than expressed, of "Evil be thou my good!" Very early in the story we are introduced to a boy and girl, brother and sister, whose naturally buoyant spirits and naturally merry hearts have just been damped and saddened by a certain patent fact. Society, though kind enough in a sort of pitying and patronising way to them, will have nothing to do with their mother. The reason why is discovered by them in a manner which does not very much commend itself to one's notions of either probability or the fitness of things; but, for all that, it may be very true to life. The two children, it turns out, have the misfortune to be illegitimate; and, although there are amongst us not a few who, with the assistance of great wealth, and perhaps even a title, or, on the other hand, with the aid of the obscurity engendered by utter poverty, bear that stigma indifferently well, the two children, being of the middle class, take it very much to heart. The girl is soon got rid of by means of a convenient case of rapid decline; and the boy is soon put into the Army, in order, one would say, that the author may get as quickly as possible upon congenial and familiar, or seemingly familiar, ground. The young subaltern, being left an orphan, with some three hundred a year and a great capital in the way of physical, mental, and moral capabilities, to such an extent that he can control himself whenever it is his pleasure or interest to do so, and can quell a bully (only temporarily, however) with one steady glance of his fearless eye, has a great future open before him; but, unfortunately, his nature has been twisted all awry by the spite, already alluded to, which he nourishes against society and his father's memory, and by an unwholesome, but by no means unfounded, idea that, if only he had sufficient gold, he could lead the world by the nose. He is, accordingly, not contented to find that beauty and, what is more, goodness go down before his irresistible fascinations even as all chivalry went down before the lance of the unapproachable Lancelot, and that the highest grades in his noble profession (at least, it is the fashion to call it noble) of arms are open to him; he determines to pay society out by becoming a villain of the deepest dye. He marries his first love and deserts her; he commits bigamy and would fain have committed trigamy, but the fates and an excellent, but vulgar and blowsy, woman are too much for him; he indulges in the luxuries of a great robbery and a double murder; and, as a last stroke of genius, he takes poison and cheats the gallows. There can be no doubt at all about the admirable conception which gave rise to this novel; the intention, apparently, was to show how the sins of the fathers may be visited upon the children, and how the harsh but, be it remembered, perfectly just and even necessary laws or customs in respect of unmarried mothers may make a demon (for want of ballast) of him who might have been an angel; but the execution is hardly worthy of the conception; the style of composition seldom rises above the ordinary; the incidents are anything but novel; the characters, though very well drawn, are, with the possible exception of Miss Sophy Joyce, not strikingly original; and the best parts of the story are the descriptions of barrack-life and of flirtations—the latter are really, for all their unconscionable length, remarkably good. Of course, the hero does not believe in a future existence; it is easy to see that such gentry would have much to fear and little or nothing to hope from so primitive and, as they fondly imagine, obsolete a creed; they naturally look forward to that state of annihilation which would best "suit their book."

There is a very ominous remark in the dedication prefixed to *Culmshire Folk*, by Ignotus (Macmillan and Co.). The writer would have us "remember the words of Eliot Warburton:—'He who has the patience to make a book has some claim on the patience of those who only read it.'" Not that it is by any means incumbent upon us to agree with Eliot Warburton; for a man who, without being asked, writes and publishes a book, obtrudes himself voluntarily upon the public, has no claim whatever to any exercise of patience, and must depend entirely upon his own power of compelling attention. At any rate, his plea for patience ought to take a different form; he ought to plead that he has at least endeavoured to instruct or entertain, and may on that ground ask for consideration. In the present instance a small amount of patience is certainly required; but it will not be thrown away. The story is not one which is so brilliantly written, or so ingeniously constructed, or so attractively opened, or so stocked with mysterious and thrilling incidents, that the reader is at the very outset stricken with wonder and curiosity, and carried on in breathless expectation throughout the pages; but, though it never reaches any extraordinary degree of merit in any special line, it is sufficiently "good all round," and, as you persevere, it grows upon you. The first few sentences awaken some sort of interest, which alternately languishes and revives, so well sketched are the various characters, and so seasonably relieved by bits of humour or vivacity is the generally dull stream of narrative and dialogue, until the eleventh chapter is reached. That chapter commences thus—"It could not be doubted that the son of Lieutenant Bateman had secured a staunch friend and a powerful advocate in Lady Culmshire;" and in that sentence lurks the secret of the story, which, so far as it has anything romantic in it, is a record of the adventures met with by the aforesaid "Lieutenant's son," and of the countenance and aid vouchsafed to him by the aforesaid Lady Culmshire. Her Ladyship acts under the influence of "love's young dream;" she has been married, and, as the world would and does think and say, happily married; she is left a widow, a mother, and even a grandmother; she has a handsome jointure, she is on excellent terms with her son, and altogether the lines, it would seem, have fallen unto her in pleasant places; but, nevertheless, from the day of her marriage to the date of the story, she has been haunted by a half-pleasant and half-unpleasant memory, the memory of the Lieutenant whose image is ineffaceably impressed upon her heart. And for his sake she undoubtedly feels herself more powerfully drawn than she would otherwise have been towards his son, "a handsome, manly, somewhat sad young fellow, without father or mother, without money and without in-

fluence, the last of a race of brave men, in love with her favourite niece, and just going out into the world to fight the battle of life with heavy odds against him." How he fights and, with the assistance of Lady Culmshire, wins the battle will be discovered when the end of the third volume is reached, by which time the reader will have fallen quite in love with her Ladyship, in whose company there will have been occasion to go through at least one scene of terror, at least one scene of joy, and at least one scene of mingled humour and pathos. The general opinion is likely to be that the tale would have been improved by compression, that a great many of the "folk" might have been dispensed with, that there is an inordinate amount of irrelevant matter, that the action consequently hangs, and that, consequently again, the attention flags.

A very characteristic scene and conversation enlists one's sympathies and bespeaks one's goodwill, at the very outset, for the three volumes entitled *A True Reformer* (William Blackwood), by a writer whose name is not given. The climate is Indian; some tired pig-stickers are resting under acacia-trees; chaff is going on, as usual; enter, "a man coming at a shambling run along the village path over the plain, a long stick over his shoulder, with a small bundle at the end of it;" and, presently, the whole group are concerned in a distribution of letters. Captain Charles West, R.A., one of the pig-sticking party, has a letter which causes him considerable excitement; it announces a death and a bequest whereby he is released from the pressure of pecuniary difficulties and placed in a position of actual wealth. His first move of any importance is one which will, no doubt, be expected, and, at any rate, applauded by the ladies: he recalls to mind—if, indeed, any recalling were necessary—a lovely creature, to whom he believes that he is not altogether hateful, and whose exact sentiments he has hitherto been restrained by poverty only from ascertaining. She accepts him readily; her parents, not being taken completely into his confidence as to his change of fortune, somewhat reluctantly consent to the union; the marriage takes place; and the whole episode is turned to excellent account for the purpose of describing in lively and pungent style certain phases of life in India. Before the middle of the first volume is reached the newly-married couple are in England, and by the end of the volume the fortunate Captain has not only conceived the idea of becoming a "true reformer" in military matters, but is so far advanced towards realisation of his scheme as to have obtained a seat in Parliament and to have "drawn blood," or, at least, to have made his mark in the House. In the second volume the "true reformer" is provided with a "place," first of all as Paymaster-General to the Forces and then as Under Secretary, and he finds several opportunities, which he does not neglect to seize, of expounding his views at prodigious length and with minute detail to a long-suffering and conscientious Premier. Early in the third volume our "true reformer," finding his military rank as a mere Captain rather in his way, retires from the Army; and before the one hundredth page is encountered Mr. West is at the head of the War Department. In that capacity our "true reformer" has a great chance, evidently, of propounding a grand scheme; and, accordingly, he propounds one. What it is and what success it meets with must be determined by a perusal of the book itself; for no satisfactory account of it could be given here. In the meanwhile our "true reformer" has necessarily been paying but slight attention to his domestic affairs. His pretty young wife, who is certainly, as she herself candidly confesses, "a silly," requires far more attention than a "public" man can give her. He cannot, of course, stay at home to teach her spelling and to see that her accounts are properly kept and her household properly managed. The matter of spelling is of little or no importance; but the other matters lead to serious complications and do not tend to promote that perfect understanding which ought to exist between husband and wife. Moreover, she has no head for politics; and she shows so unconquerable a disposition to go to sleep over her gallant husband's masterly speeches that no "true reformer" could help being a little nettled. And, when you are already nettled, you are apt to judge harshly when you find that your wife is always out at half past twelve you are working hard for your country (or your own crotchets), and that people are talking scandal about her and your private secretary. Perhaps your suspicions turn out to be ill-founded and you repent of your hastiness; but it may be too late: you may have driven your wife, who, as the doctor has warned you, is in very delicate health, to go "straight from a ball to Leatherby" (a place, be it understood, and not a person), and so injure her health beyond recovery. Thus, at any rate, it happens in the case of the "true reformer," who, oddly enough, winds up his story with a pretty strong hint of his intention not to be overpowered by grief, but to try "new plans in search of happiness." No doubt the mere tale which renews the three volumes is intended to act as the gilding which is put upon a pill. It is employed for the purpose of alluring the general reader and inducing that frivolous person to give a thought to questions which might otherwise run a risk of being confined to the circle of professional politicians and soldiers. The device is perfectly legitimate, though it may have the effect of irritating both the light-minded, who are in search of sheer amusement, and the practical, who are all for business.

Among the works of fiction that claim our notice is *Gyllene; or, The Fall of Paganism*, by Henry Sneyd, M.A. (Longman and Co.). The plot of this story is placed in the beginning of the fourth century. The main part of the tale is in the time of Maxentius, and it winds up at the battle of the Milvian Bridge, the present Ponte Molle, where Constantine conquered Rome, Paganism fell, and Christianity triumphed. The events take place principally in Rome, but a part of the story takes place at Baia. This story of Gyllene is an archaeological and historical romance. The writer has evidently not only visited the ground which he describes, but must have also bestowed considerable time in the study necessary to make him master of such a mass of details. Life in ancient Rome is described with great vividness and minuteness. People about to visit the Eternal City might take this book with them as a good guide-book by which they could realise the past, and at the same time they would have one of the most readable novels of the day.

Mr. Hudson Ralph Janisch has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of St. Helena.

The *Guardian* announces the death of Mrs. Alfred Gatty, at the age of sixty-four. A lingering illness, which had long prostrated her physical powers, but which, happily, left her intellect unclouded to the end, was terminated by a peaceful death on Saturday last. As the editor of *Aunt Judy* and the author of "Parables from Nature" and many other works addressed principally to young people, she had gained a place in the hearts of many home circles in England which can hardly be filled by another; and her loss will be felt with a keenness of sorrow such as is only seldom accorded to any but an intimate personal friend. Mrs. Gatty was the wife of the Rev. Dr. Gatty, Vicar of Ecclesfield, and the younger daughter of the Rev. Dr. Scott, who was chaplain to the Victory, at Trafalgar, and in whose arms Lord Nelson breathed his last.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Cramer's "Student's Manual" (sacred series) consists of easy arrangements of oratorio pieces, adapted for young pianoforte players. "But the Lord is mindful," from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul;" "Comfort ye my people" and "How beautiful are the feet," from Handel's "Messiah;" Rossini's "La Carita;" "Most beautiful appear" and "Now vanish," from Haydn's "Creation," are thus arranged by Mr. J. T. Surene. Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. have also issued two pleasing pieces by M. J. Rummel—"Angelus et Priore, Morceau Religieuse," and a gavotte in the modern style. Neither of them is difficult, and both will enable a player of moderate acquirements to make a good appearance.

Messrs. Goddard have issued Victor Massé's song, adapted to English words, "Don Juan am I," by Mr. H. B. Farnie. This piece has been repeatedly sung with great effect by M. Faure. The same publishers have included among their long list of M. Gounod's compositions his sacred song "To God, ye choir above," a setting of words by Philip Skelton (1784). Like most of the composer's productions, the song is full of character. It is suitable for a voice rather of medium than of high compass, nowhere rising above F or descending below C.

Messrs. Duff and Stewart are active in the production of new music, both vocal and instrumental. Under the former head we have two very pleasant songs by Signor Ciro Pinsuti—"A Little Cloud" and "Fly forth, O Gentle Dove," the words of both by F. E. Weatherley. The first is suitable for a contralto or bass voice, the other for a mezzo-soprano. From the same publishers we have "Le Rêve d'Arcadie, Scène à la Wattau," a pianoforte piece, by Frederic Archer. A lively dance style is well preserved throughout, without degenerating into triviality.

Several new songs from Messrs. Boosey and Co. are before us. Mr. F. H. Cowen's "It was a dream" and "Marie" are graceful settings of some pleasing lines, the first from the pen of Mr. R. E. Francillon, the words of the other by Mr. H. C. Merivale. Both songs lie within easy compass, the first requiring little more than an octave, nowhere rising beyond G sharp; the other embracing a rather wider and lower range, from C below the lines upwards of an octave and a half.

Messrs. Augener and Co. have issued some reprints of the admirable pianoforte transcriptions of Liszt and Stephen Heller. The charming arrangements by the former of the romance, pilgrims' chorus, and march from Wagner's "Tannhauser," the "Spinning song" from the same composer's "Flying Dutchman," of Schumann's lied "Devotion," and of several of Mendelssohn's lieder, are exquisite specimens of graceful and ornate elaboration. So, likewise, is Stephen Heller's treatment of some of Schubert's songs, especially "La Truite," and "L'Eloge des Larmes," new library editions of which have just been published by Messrs. Augener and Co., who have also brought out a charming volume, large octavo form, at a cheap price, containing twenty-two of the most celebrated songs of Schubert, freely transcribed for the pianoforte by Liszt. These also are among the most masterly specimens extant of such mode of treatment.

Less difficult of execution, but still very effective, are the transcriptions by F. Spindler. Of these Messrs. Augener have published a series, among which are several numbers from Wagner's operas, besides more popular themes.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

Mr. G. W. Hastings, the president of the council, delivered an address on prison discipline on Thursday week. In the education department the question for discussion was, "Can the Universities help in the examination of teachers in secondary schools, and can they in any way afford the special training required for secondary teachers?" A paper was read by Miss Jex-Blake on the medical education of women. Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., presided in the department devoted to economical and trade questions, and in the repression of crime section the opening address was delivered by Mr. O'Malley, Q.C.

After an address by Mr. Joseph Brown, Q.C., yesterday week, on "Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law," the education section resolved itself into a conference on the education of women. The discussion was long and animated, and amongst the speakers were Mrs. Grey, Miss Carpenter, and Miss Jex-Blake. There was an important discussion on local taxation in one of the sections. Papers on the subject were read by Mr. Dudley Baxter and others, the former of whom commented at length on the anomalies and inequalities of our present system of assessment for local purposes, and suggested how it might be improved. A working men's meeting was held in the evening.

Saturday's programme included an address by Professor Hodgson, president of the educational department; papers by Dr. Mouatt, Mr. Baldwin Latham, and Mr. E. L. Smalley; the distribution of prizes, by Lord Houghton, among the successful candidates at the Norwich centre of the middle-class University examination; an Australian meat luncheon; a conference for promoting the higher education of women; and sundry excursions.

On Monday Mr. J. Howard, M.P., author of the Landlord and Tenant Bill of last Session, expounded his views on the tenancy question. He considered the chief impediment to increased production from the soil to be want of capital. During the discussion Mr. Heron, M.P., reported on the legal working of the Irish Land Act. In the section for the repression of crime a resolution was adopted in favour of recommending the Government to institute an inquiry by Royal Commission into the subject of prison discipline. An important address on sanitary reform was delivered by Captain Douglas Galton, who has been connected with the Army Sanitary Commission since its establishment. A paper by Miss Florence Nightingale, on sanitary conditions in India, was contributed to the health department. Lord Napier and Ettrick presided at a meeting at which Miss Carpenter and other speakers explained and advocated the objects of the National Indian Association. Those objects were defined to be to spread information with regard to India in England, to familiarise Hindoo gentlemen with English customs, &c. Resolutions expressing sympathy with the objects of the association were adopted. In the evening a concert was given in St. Andrew's Hall by the local committee.

Mr. Brassey, M.P., president of the economy and trade department, delivered, on Tuesday, an address upon the labour question, and this was followed by a long and animated discussion. The departments devoted to jurisprudence, the repression of crime, education, and the public health, also found ample occupation throughout the day.

The proceedings were brought to a close on Wednesday with a meeting of the members, held under the presidency of Lord Houghton. Mr. Ryalls, secretary, read the report of the council, which stated that, both in regard to numbers and the nature of the papers read, the meeting had been most successful. The association will meet next year at Glasgow.

WORK, WAGES, AND PRICES.

Six Leith seamen have been sent to prison for fourteen days, with hard labour, for deserting from their vessels during the week to take part in a strike by the seamen of the port for an increase of pay.

Compelled to sell pure milk, the London dairymen have held meetings to consider the effects of this restriction on their trade, and resolutions have been passed to the effect that the retail price of milk shall henceforward be increased generally to five-pence a quart.

In his address, on Tuesday, as president of the Department of Economy and Trade, at the Norwich meeting of the Social Science Congress, Mr. Brassey, M.P., contended that the recent rise in wages had not been brought about by strikes, and that the trades unions, as organisations for the purpose of raising wages, could never do more than assist the workmen to obtain an advance at a somewhat earlier date than that at which the competition among employers would have brought about the same result.

The agriculturists of Bucks have taken the initiative in an opportune act of friendship to their labourers. They agreed at the last meeting of the local chamber to request the Lord Lieutenant to call a general meeting with a view to the formation of a county benefit society for farm-workers. A serious difficulty has arisen between the executive of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union and the Gloucestershire district. The executive have issued a circular repudiating the acts of the district secretary, who is alleged to have expended the funds collected by him without authority from the executive. A meeting of the Gloucestershire district of the union has denounced this circular as libellous, and threaten, if it be not withdrawn, to form an organisation independent of the union executive. On Monday the executive resolved to adhere to their circular, and a secession is consequently likely to occur. In presiding at the annual dinner of the Worpleston Agricultural Society, of which he was the founder, Lord Chief Justice Bovill has spoken very discriminatingly about the new conditions of cultivation. He counselled the farmers to promote the comfort of their labourers by housing them well, and to compensate themselves for the increased cost of labour by adopting every modern improvement and exercising the utmost skill of which they were capable.

At a meeting of the Wolverhampton Iron Trade Conciliation Board, yesterday week, the employers proposed a reduction of wages for a limited period, alleging trade losses as a reason for this step. The men declined to accept such terms, and it is feared that a lock-out will be the result. The North Staffordshire ironworkers held a meeting, on Monday, in reference to the action of the South Staffordshire men resisting the proposed reduction of 12½ per cent in wages. No such proposal has been made to the North Stafford men, but they have resolved that they will resist the proposal if made. At the same time, they have expressed their willingness to return to the ad valorem system, basing all wages on payment to puddlers, and 1s. per ton for each £1 of sale price, and adding 1s. to the aggregate—say, price £12 for bars, then puddlers' wages 13s. per ton. The South Staffordshire ironworkers met on Monday, at West Bromwich, to consider the terms offered them by the employers—viz., a reduction of 1s. 3d. a ton for puddling, and 12½ per cent on millmen's wages. It was unanimously resolved that no reduction could be accepted; provided the arbitration in the north of England resulted in a reduction of wages, the ironworkers of the south would not pledge themselves to abide by that decision. Mr. Rupert Kettle has held an arbitration court at Durham, on the recent proposal of the ironmasters of the North of England to impose a reduction of 1s. 3d. per ton on puddlers, and of 12½ per cent on other workmen. He reserved his decision for the purpose of giving his reasons in writing.

Under the auspices of the council of the Society for the Promotion of Scientific Industry, an exhibition is to be held in Manchester of all appliances and apparatus that tend to the economic use of coal. Professor Leone Levi lectured, on Monday evening, at King's College, on the high price of coal, and the influence thereby exerted on the productive industry of the United Kingdom. The address, which was heard throughout with great interest and attention, concluded with an advocacy of the utilisation of water-courses as a motive power. Messrs. J. and J. Charlesworth, colliery-owners in the West Riding, have advanced their different qualities of coal 2s. 11d. per ton. Three hundred delegates of Durham miners, representing 40,000 men, held a meeting last Saturday, at which it was decided to apply for an advance of 20 per cent on the wages paid to all classes of workmen. At an ordinary meeting of the South Midland Institute of Mining Engineers, held at Wolverhampton last week, Mr. D. Jones, secretary to the Ironmasters' Association, called attention to the rapid exhaustion of the Staffordshire coal-field. He pointed out that the best thick coal in Great Britain was coming to an end, and suggested that a large sum of money should be offered for the best essay on the development of the Staffordshire coal-field. The matter, he said, should be taken up by the three mining institutes in the county. The subject was deferred for consideration until the next meeting. A conference of the Amalgamated Society of Miners was opened at Bristol on Tuesday. The chair was taken by Mr. Halliday, president of the association. According to the financial statement read by the secretary, the amount paid for strikes since the last conference has been £11,479, incidental charges having raised the total expenditure to £12,877. Notwithstanding this large disbursement of money in aid of the striking classes, there remains to the general fund of the association a balance in hand which amounts to £20,324. On Wednesday Mr. Halliday delivered an address, in which he reviewed at some length the progress which the organisation had made since its formation, rather more than four years ago. He announced that, during the past four years, the membership of the association had risen from 6500 to 99,399.

At the Thames Police Court, on Wednesday, a man named Edward Sweeney was convicted of having intimidated several workmen who had taken the place of others on strike. The magistrate sentenced the defendant to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Last month 19,602 emigrants sailed from Liverpool, principally for the United States, being an increase of 1411 over the number which sailed the same month last year.

Commodore Commerell, the commander of the unfortunate surveying expedition on the Prah, has sent in his resignation to the Admiralty. The Commodore has not recovered from the wounds he received from the Ashantees, and is not yet considered out of danger.

With reference to a paragraph in the *Jo'm Bull*, that "Mr. Disraeli's new novel, showing the developments of socialism, is nearly finished," the *Times* has authority to state that no such work has been commenced.



UNLADING FRUIT-BOATS IN BERLIN.

UNLOADING FRUIT-BOATS AT BERLIN.

For several weeks late in the autumn, and even early in the winter, the narrow waters of the Spree in the more populous parts of Berlin are crowded with fruit-boats which lie off the quays of the Burg and Unterwasser Strassen, as well as those adjacent to most of the bridges, more particularly the Schloss and Jannowitz Brücken. During the season, when the cargoes are being discharged, the quays in question present a most animated appearance. Trucks, barrows, and dog-carts (which latter are quite a feature of Berlin) wait along them for hours to secure their loads of pears and apples, so slow are the movements of all concerned. A cargo of 3000 scheffel, equal to no more than fifty-five sacks, will frequently require an entire week to discharge. This arises principally from the system commonly pursued of each shipper selling his own cargo, and to a certain extent in detail. At certain times of the day the boats, lying close beside each other, present somewhat the aspect of a fruit market, being crowded by Berlin housewives and servants, who, provided with their large market-baskets, pass from one boat to another to bargain for fruit for those preserves for which a German looks as for his daily bread. The boats are mostly of one size and all of the same build, being of great length, with high prows, and hoisting only a single sail. They come principally from Bohemia, and perform the voyage in from one to three weeks, the time depending, in a measure, on whether



"MISS ELLIE," BY J. DURHAM, A.R.A.

the nights are moonlight or dark, in which latter case they have to cast anchor. Their principal cargo is apples, which are sold at Berlin by the shippers at the rate of from one thaler twenty groschen to two thalers (five to six shillings) the scheffel of fifty litres, equivalent to eleven English gallons.

M. Loeffler's spirited sketch shows the Schloss-Brücke, with its marble groups depicting incidents in the life of a hero—all Berlin sculpture is military—in the background. It is this bridge, as wide almost as it is long, which connects the Zeughaus Platz with the Lust-Garten, and unites the older quarters of the city with the world-renowned promenade of Unter den Linden.

THE WEDGWOOD MEMORIAL INSTITUTE.

Ten years ago Mr. Gladstone laid the foundation-stone of an edifice designed to perpetuate in his native town of Burslem the memory of the great potter Josiah Wedgwood. The institute comprises a free library and public reading-room, a museum, schools of science and art, and other educational appliances. Under the provisions of the Public Libraries Act it is vested in the governing body of the town, and its permanent support is secured by a penny rate. The building is almost entirely constructed of clay materials; and there is probably no instance—not even excepting the remarkable works at South Kensington—in which terra-cotta has been more boldly applied. The upper floor being mainly top lighted left a long unbroken wall in the principal façade. This has been skilfully treated by the architect, who has constructed an arcade supported by coupled columns. The bays within these are filled with panels inclosing figures emblematic of the twelve months, modelled in a style which reminds us of the distinctive manner of Luca Della Robbia, though wanting the glaze and colouring of his productions. The figures are lifesized. Above these panels the tympana of the arcade are occupied by a series of pictures of the signs of the zodiac, executed in the mosaic of



STATUE OF WEDGWOOD AT THE WEDGWOOD MEMORIAL INSTITUTE, BURSLEM.

Signor Salviati. About the level of the first floor is the most remarkable feature of the design. A frieze, nearly three feet deep, is broken into panels corresponding with the windows of the ground floor. These are occupied by sculptures, in moderately bold relief, depicting the industrial processes of pottery, beginning with the getting of coal and the preparation of clays and other raw material, and following the art in the successive stages of throwing, turning, moulding, firing, glazing, and decorating. The window-heads of the ground floor are richly modelled; and in these, as well as in the impost, in the pier-bands between the windows, and in all the structural details, there is a remarkable fertility of design. The tympanum above the principal doorway contains medallion portraits of Wedgwood's chief contemporaries and associates—Flaxman, Priestley, and Bentley. The apex of the cresting above this slightly projecting porch carries a pedestal, upon which is placed the statue of Wedgwood. This statue is the central feature of the entire composition. It is of rather more than lifesize, and, like all the other embellishments, is executed in terra-cotta. The manufacture of these large pieces has been accomplished with singular success; and, considering the difficulties of manipulation and the dangers of unequal contraction under fire, great credit is reflected upon Mr. Blanchard, of Blackfriars, and Mr. Blashfield, of Stamford, who were intrusted with the work. It is remarkable that the different portions of this work have, in all the more important cases, been fired as they have left the modeller's hands, and they thus bear the direct impress of his skill, without any moulding, casting, or interposition of inferior workmen. The statue was unveiled by Sir Smith Child, M.P., on Wednesday, the 24th ult.

The whole of these sculptures, from first to last, have been



NORTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE COTTAGE HOSPITAL, WISBECH.

executed, at the National Training Schools connected with the South Kensington Museum, by three young modellers—Messrs. R. J. Morris, W. Wright, and J. F. Marsh—selected for the purpose from the schools of art in the Potteries. All the figure-subjects and the statue are the work exclusively of Mr. Morris, who has exhibited a high degree of talent. The designer and architect of the building was Mr. Robert Edgar, a pupil of Sir Gilbert Scott. This young man, well known and esteemed in the artistic circles of London, has not survived to enjoy the praise he had so well earned. He died prematurely on the very day after that which saw his great work at Burslem completed. As we everywhere hear of and lament over the destructive influence which our English climate exercises over all ordinary building materials, such an enterprising experiment as this at Burslem is watched with no common interest by all who are concerned in architectural and monumental art.

NORTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE HOSPITAL.

The North Cambridgeshire Cottage Hospital, at Wisbech, was opened, on Thursday week, by Miss M. E. Trafford Southwell, of Honington Hall, Grantham, the founder of the institution. The hospital has sixteen beds, and is most complete in its furniture and appointments. The grounds in which it



"MASTER TOM," BY J. DURHAM, A.R.A.

is situated adjoin the park, the windows of the hospital wards commanding excellent views over that pleasant resort. The other buildings within the grounds are the surgeon's residence, the mortuary, laundry, porter's lodge, and a lofty entrance archway at the principal entrance. The entire cost of the buildings and furniture has been borne by Miss Southwell, who has handed over the hospital as a free gift, to the charge of trustees named by her, for the benefit of the sick poor of the neighbourhood. The value of this munificent gift is estimated to reach nearly £10,000, and, in addition, Miss Southwell has given £8000 to the permanent endowment fund. Mr. William Peckover, of Wisbech, has contributed £2000 to the same fund; Mr. Algernon Peckover, £1000; and the Duke of Bedford, £100. The town of Wisbech was en fête on Thursday week, business being suspended; the streets were decorated, and an evergreen arch had been erected by the working men. A procession, composed of the local volunteers, friendly societies, clergy, magistrates, hospital trustees and committee, the Mayor and Corporation, and Miss Southwell, who was accompanied by her agent, Mr. Farebrother, passed through the principal streets to the hospital, where a very large number of people had assembled. On behalf of Miss Southwell, Mr. Farebrother formally informed the Mayor of her intention to hand over the hospital to the trustees, and the key of the building was presented to him by Miss Southwell. The Mayor, who wore his scarlet robes, then acknowledged the munificent liberality of Miss Southwell. An address from the friendly societies was afterwards presented, and Miss Southwell re-entered her carriage amidst loud cheering. The Mayor and Corporation subsequently entertained Miss Southwell at luncheon in the Corn Exchange, which was effectively decorated, 250 ladies and gentlemen being present. The health of Miss Southwell was received with enthusiasm, the company rising and cheering warmly, whilst the military band played "Auld Lang Syne." Mr. Farebrother acknowledged the toast on behalf of Miss Southwell. In the evening a grand display of fireworks was made in the park by Messrs. Brock and Co., of London. Miss Southwell left for Honington Hall the following day.

"MASTER TOM" AND "MISS ELLIE."

These statues of two children were in the late Exhibition of the Royal Academy. They are pleasing examples of the skill with which Mr. Durham, A.R.A., treats modern, domestic, and child-life "motives," in accordance with strict sculptural requirements. "Master Tom" and "Miss Ellie" are doubtless portrait works, and where is the pater or mater familias who would not like to have the memory of his or her infant offspring perpetuated in such a way? The bits of sea-weed and shells are apologies for the nude treatment—if, indeed, any apology could be needed for the nudity of such innocent cherubs.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

The cross-examination of Colonel Norbury was resumed yesterday week, and in the course of it he was asked to what extent he doubted whether the defendant was Roger Tichborne. To this he replied that if some parts of the evidence were correct he would have very grave doubts; but, assuming these to be the reverse, his doubt would be but slight. Before he left the box the gallant Colonel said that since he had been a witness he had received several post-cards, some asking him to withdraw his evidence, and saying if he did not do so and summarily stop the trial the case would never come to an end. Mr. Justice Mellor stated that the Bench had received a great many. The Lord Chief Justice expressed a hope that Colonel Norbury would treat them with the same supreme contempt with which the Judges treated similar communications they daily received. Seven witnesses were called after Colonel Norbury had left the box. Eliza English, whose first husband was in the Carabiniers; John Giddings, formerly in the Carabiniers; and Benjamin Dawson, for twenty-six years in the Grenadier Guards, and formerly a labourer at Tichborne, all identified the defendant as Roger Tichborne. None of them was cross-examined. The wife of the last witness, whose father was head-gardener at Tichborne for forty-three years, also identified the defendant as Roger. Philip Baker, who was for seventeen years in the service of old Mr. Seymour at Knoyle, gave evidence to a like effect. William Paul, a wheelwright of Leicester, was the next witness. He gave a long account of his intercourse with Arthur Orton in Australia. The last witness was Agnes Michael, who knew Roger Tichborne at Cahir, and now declared that the defendant was the same person.

The two principal witnesses called for the defence on Monday—Edward Lock, boiler-cleaner, and George Jones, carpenter, both testified to the duality of Orton and Castro. Lock professed to have seen them both in Melbourne in 1856, and to have drunk with them. Orton was about an inch taller than Castro. Jones had done carpentering at the Boisdale station while Castro was living there. Orton was employed at the same time slaughtering cattle, and witness had seen him again as late as 1857 at Reedy Creek. Augustus Collingridge, master mariner, deposed to having known Arthur Orton when he used to visit the shipping. To the best of his belief the defendant was not Arthur. The rest of the afternoon was consumed in taking the evidence of two Carabiniers, both of whom declared that they recognised in the defendant the Mr. Tichborne of 1850 to 1853, though one of them thought that "if his cheeks were off he would be more like him."

Australian evidence formed the staple of Tuesday's proceedings. Joseph Woodyeatt deposed to having met Orton twice in Australia—first at Flemington, near Melbourne, in 1853, and two years later at Carningham, up the country. The defendant, he alleged, was not a bit like him. Ann Mines, formerly in Lady Doughty's service, detailed instances in which she had seen Roger Tichborne and his cousin alone, either riding or walking. Once she had seen them at a brook outside the park playing at making bridges. Witness thought Miss Doughty was then about eighteen, but Mr. Justice Lush informed her she was only fourteen. Colonel Sankey next presented himself for the ordeal of a second examination, the burden of his evidence being that at their first interview defendant remembered all about Roger's friends at Clonmel and Captain Morton's roach-backed horse. He was cross-examined as to the possibility of defendant having seen photographs of the persons he professed to remember and got up Roger's reminiscences from local information obtained indirectly. George Bingley, who had long resided in the mining districts of Chili, described having lived with Roger Tichborne in a hotel at Santiago in July, 1853. He believed in the defendant as he believed in his own existence.

Mr. G. Bingley, in cross-examination, on Wednesday, acknowledged that he could not describe the features of Roger Tichborne as they appeared in Santiago. Mr. Hawkins made extensive selections from his correspondence with Mr. Holms and the defendant to demonstrate the friendly interest he took in the case at a very early period. William Cline, steward on board Captain Oates's vessel, the John Bibby, deposed to having recognised defendant within the past fortnight as the young gentleman who, in 1854, visited the ship several times in Rio, and had "tiffin" with the captain. William Robinson, an ex-Carabinier, gave evidence which was chiefly remarkable for his withdrawing a statement that he had recognised the defendant by the nickname which Roger bore in the regiment, "Frenchy pommels." Benjamin Ward, a returned digger, now bootmaking in Camden Town, had met with Arthur Orton at Myrtle Creek. The vivacious witness drew a two-sided portrait of him, one making him so agile that he could pick a sixpence off the ground in galloping past it on horseback, and the other characterising him as the laziest man Mr. Ward had ever seen. James Brown, Shadwell, knew Roger from meeting him at the Faure Hotel in Rio. On two occasions he shared the witness's room, and used his bath in the morning. While he was bathing witness saw two marks on him, one on the left arm and the other over the hip. Mr. Hawkins taxed Brown upon about his antecedents, implying that he had deserted his wife and family, and spent a short period of his life in gaol at New Orleans.

The whole of Thursday was occupied with the cross-examination of Captain James Brown.

Lord Lisgar, Mr. Baron Bramwell, Mr. William Law, C.B., Mr. Trevelyan, M.P., Mr. Algernon West, and Mr. F. W. Rowsell are gazetted as the Royal Commissioners to inquire into the administrative departments of the courts of justice, as recommended in the second report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Civil Service Expenditure.

Mr. Clement Scott has withdrawn his action for libel against the proprietor of the *Hornet*, and the latter announces his intention of bringing a counter-action against Mr. Scott for malicious prosecution.

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Tappenbeck and Co., of Liverpool, the statement of accounts showed liabilities amounting to £308,765, against assets £178,769. The creditors have agreed to accept a composition of ten shillings in the pound.

Mr. Meynell, Judge of the County Court at South Shields, has decided that chemical manufacturers are liable for damage done to crops by the vapours emitted from their works.

At the sitting of the Middlesex Sessions last week, Edward Davis, a little boy ten years of age, was ordered to be sent to Feltham Reformatory for three years, for having maliciously stabbed a companion of about the same age. Apportioning punishment in a case of theft, Mr. Serjeant Cox practically recognised the axiom that the receiver is worse than the thief, by sentencing George Lucas, a carman, who had stolen a quantity of wood, to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and Edwin Pepper, the keeper of a coffee-shop, to twice the term, for having purchased the spoil. Following immediately on the session which was brought to a conclusion on Saturday last, the October Quarter Sessions of the county of Middlesex began on Monday, with a light calendar. A pick-pocket named William Gifford, found guilty of stealing a cheque, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. Immediately on the sentence being delivered the prisoner confessed that he was also guilty of picking pockets for which Edward Sweeney, a young man, was now suffering penal servitude. Mr. Serjeant Cox said the matter should be fully investigated.

At the Mansion House, on Thursday, John Henry Yates, the former secretary to the Great Eastern Steam-Ship Company, was brought before the Lord Mayor for further examination, upon the charge of forging dividend warrants to the amount of over £30,000, and defrauding the company of that amount. Several witnesses were now examined, after which the prisoner was committed for trial.

An assistant of Messrs. Hancock and Co., the Bond-street jewellers, charged with stealing a valuable bracelet and other property of his employers, has been committed for trial.

Edward Tahourdin, stock and share dealer, has had a warrant issued against him, at the instance of a client who charges him with converting to his own use a sum of £400 given him for the purchase of bonds. The money was paid in July, but delivery of the bonds was withheld till recently, when their current value had deteriorated to about £100.

The charge of larceny against Mrs. Lucy Elizabeth Summers, of Old Broad-street and Walthamstow, on Tuesday came again before Sir Francis Truscott, who, after hearing additional evidence, committed the lady for trial, refusing bail.

A case was heard at Worship-street, last Saturday, which demonstrates the curious fact that there are people in England who consider children to be marketable property. A man who had given 5s. for a little boy violently assaulted the father on his endeavouring to recover possession of the child. For this assault the would-be purchaser was brought before the Worship-street magistrate, and was ordered to find bail for his good behaviour in the next six months.

Immediately after having undergone a sentence of two months' hard labour for robbing her mistress, in whose service she had been a fortnight, Jane Cross, a domestic servant, went to a tradesman and obtained a quantity of goods in the name of the same lady. She has been again committed for trial.

There has been a preliminary investigation, at the Marylebone Police Court, into the circumstances attending some extensive robberies which have lately taken place upon the London and North-Western Railway, and the prisoners, several in number, were remanded.

A clerk and a cabman have had a boozing adventure in Spitalfields. The clerk wanted to treat the cabman in a public-house, but the barmaid declined to serve him. He gave a half-sovereign to his friend to hold till he should fetch a policeman to compel her. The stakeholder went out after him, jumped on his cab, and tried to drive off. The young man caught his horse's head, but was beaten off. Then he hung to the door till the bystanders pulled him away lest he should be run over. Meanwhile the fugitive cabman ran into the arms of a constable, who took him back to where the clerk was lying in the road. At the police court the clerk had to forfeit another half-sovereign for being drunk, and cabby was committed for trial.

Having, it appears, been so rash as to prosecute a dog-stealer to conviction, a gentleman residing in Pembroke-gardens, Kensington, was waited upon by the aggrieved person, who rang the house bell violently, refused to go away, and finished by kicking the prosecutor and threatening to "do for him before the year is out." To prevent the execution of this threat, he has been committed for trial.

The charge against Mr. Frederick Cox of having obtained money by false pretences for the purpose of carrying on a Free Dormitory Association again came before Mr. Newton, at Marlborough-street, on Wednesday, and the discharge of the prisoner was ordered.

Having dined out and taken too much wine, Mr. Henry Devonshire Steward's intoxication took the unpleasant form of flourishing a six-chamber revolver among a crowd of people at London Bridge terminus. He was fined 20s. for the offence by the Southwark magistrate.

A convivial party of ladies and gentlemen remaining in the gallery of Evans's supper-rooms after the time legally fixed for closing, appeared at Bow-street to answer the charge, and were fined merely in the cost of the summons—that is to say, two shillings each.

A young woman who was brought before the magistrate at Greenwich Police Court, on Monday, seems to have fallen into rather irregular and inconvenient habits. She had, according to the evidence of an inspector of police, been 130 times in custody for drunkenness—fifty-seven times within the past four years, and seventeen times within the present year.

M. N. Ostrog, alias Bertrand Ashley, Count Sobieski, &c., who was on Wednesday brought before the Buckinghamshire magistrates, and remanded for a week, on a charge of having committed several robberies at Eton College, is a criminal of an interesting and romantically desperate type. When arrested at Burton-on-Trent last Sunday he attempted to fire an eight-chambered revolver at the officer who seized him, and before appearing in court on Wednesday morning he had been trying to drown himself in a pail of water. On two previous occasions when M. Ostrog, who is a ticket-of-leave convict, was in custody, he attempted to commit suicide, being apparently prepared to take either his own life or that of any other person whenever he finds himself involved in any very serious difficulty. But it is upon his wits and his accomplishments that this swindler has relied under the ordinary circumstances of his career, and the crowd of officers, masters, and scholars of Eton who attended in the Court House at Slough on Wednesday shows in a striking manner that he had contrived to ingratiate himself into good society.

A charge of extortion by threats has been brought against two agents of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It is alleged that these persons induced a man at Doncaster, during the race week, to pay them a sovereign, or part of that sum on account of the whole, as the price of their abstaining from prosecuting him for driving a horse unfit for work. They have both been committed for trial.

At Marlborough-street Mr. Edward Batley of the Newcastle Colliery Owners' Coal Company, Great Portland-street, has been fined £10 and £2 2s. costs for having supplied to a customer coal of a quality inferior to that which was ordered.

A similar charge against the manager of the same company was preferred at the Wandsworth Police Court, but it fell through in consequence of the summons not having been taken out within a month of the commission of the alleged offence. Mr. Edward Batley was on Tuesday convicted at Clerkenwell of having knowingly sold an inferior quality of coals for a good one. He was fined £10 and costs, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment. For having sold a quantity of coals short of proper weight, a man named Lickfold was ordered to pay a penalty of 10s. and two guineas costs. Messrs. Richard Smith and Co., coal merchants, of King's-cross-road, were yesterday week charged at Guildhall Police Court with selling coals of a quality differing from that specified by them. As in a previous case, it was pointed out that the name put forward by the defendants bore a certain resemblance to that of a highly-respectable firm—that of Messrs. Ricketts, Smith, and Co.—but, in answer to this remark, a plea was adduced that "Richard Smith and Co." had legally established their right to trade under that title. They were, however, fined £5 and costs, or a month's imprisonment—Sir Robert Carden taking occasion to stigmatise their advertisement as a fraud on the public.—At Southwark Police Court yesterday week a grocer named Noakes, of 607, Old Kent-road, was fined £5 and costs for selling mustered adulterated with turmeric and starch. The sanitary inspector of Camberwell prosecuted.—At the Thames Police Court on Monday Thomas Buckingham, a general-shop keeper, of 78, Brook-street, Ratcliffe, was summoned by the Board of Works for selling adulterated mustard. Dr. Rogers, one of the medical officers of the board, analysed some mustard bought at the defendant's shop, and found it contained a large quantity of starch and turmeric. The defendant said it was the best mustard, and he paid 1s. a pound for it. Other persons sold the same kind, and it was in the same state as when he purchased it. Mr. Lushington said if the defendant purchased what was stated to be pure mustard, but which turned out to be mixed with other ingredients, he could sue the person selling. He fined the defendant £2 and 23s. costs.—There were several convictions at Westminster, on Wednesday, for the sale of adulterated milk. In one instance the milk, so called, contained 80 per cent of water, and a fine of £10, with 12s. 6d. costs, was imposed upon the vender. In another case the water was in the proportion of 67 per cent, and the penalty was £9, with £1 3s. costs. Fines of less amount were inflicted in two other instances, in which the percentage of water was smaller in proportion to the quantity of milk sold.—Fines of £5 each have been imposed by the stipendiary magistrates of Sheffield on several milksellers in that town for the adulteration of their milk with water, in the proportion of about 20 per cent to the genuine fluid.—James Pogran, a Liverpool grocer, who has several shops in different parts of the town, was fined £5 and costs, on Wednesday, for selling tea adulterated with iron filings. An analyst gave it as his opinion that the fraud had been perpetrated by the Chinese, as the particles of iron were wrapped in the tea-leaves. On behalf of the defendant, who gave notice of appeal against the magistrates' decision, it was contended that tea-leaves are neither food nor drink, and that therefore it is no infringement of the Adulteration Act to mix with them iron filings or anything else.

To the list of darker crimes recently reported others must now be added. At Southsea, shortly before midnight on Sunday, Matilda Tonkins was so severely beaten by her husband, a gunner in the Marine Artillery, serving on board H.M.S. *Devastation*, that she soon afterwards died.—A couple of labourers at Sheffield, Michael Burke and Hugh Nolan, have brutally injured and mutilated a man named Hall. Burke having knocked him down, Nolan followed up the attack by jumping on him, and then by biting off his lip. The severed feature was produced in the police court, when Messrs. Burke and Nolan were charged with the assault, and, in consequence of their victim's precarious state, remanded.—Three persons were indicted for the crime of wilful murder at the Glasgow Circuit Court on Thursday week, but all escaped the death penalty. Mary Milligan, alias Bradley, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for the homicide of Helen M'Manus at New Vennel. Janet Wilson was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude for the murder of her husband, a miner, at Stonehouse. David Higgins pleaded guilty to the charge of killing his paramour in London-road, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.—At Dromelin, in the county of Leitrim, a farmer has stabbed another, in a dispute, killing him on the spot. The friends of the murdered man went in pursuit of the murderer and handed him over to the police.—A young man named Handford was stabbed on Sunday evening in the Blackfriars-road. Several young men and women had spent the evening in a public-house; a quarrel ensued, and Handford was stabbed in the left side. He fell to the ground, and his assailant, whose name is not yet known, ran away. Handford was carried to a neighbouring surgeon, and his wound having been attended to, he was taken home. The wound was about five inches in depth.—At Portsmouth, on Tuesday, two soldiers belonging to the Royal Marine Artillery made a murderous assault on Mr. Parish, master at arms of her Majesty's ship *Active*. After robbing their victim, the villains cut his throat, and threw him into the sea. Mr. Parish, however, managed to get ashore, but it is feared that the injuries he has received will prove fatal.—James Duffy was sentenced by the stipendiary magistrate of Sheffield, on Tuesday, to pay a fine of £5 and costs, or suffer two months' imprisonment, for beating an overladen horse until it fell down dead in the street. A charge of having ordered the overloading of the animal which was brought against Duffy's employer, William Berry, coal merchant, was dismissed.—A reprieve has been granted to Moore, who was convicted at Maryborough for the murder of Delany. When it was announced to the prisoner that he had got penal servitude, he declared he would sooner be hanged.

At the last meeting of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society relief was granted to the amount of £2078. The silver medal was voted to Captain Ifwerson, of Lyttelton, New Zealand, for the heroic rescue of the passengers and crew of the ship *Belle Isle* during a heavy gale.

Mrs. Thomas Black, of Upper Moira-place, Southampton, desires to originate a tiny cottage-hospital in that town, on the humblest scale, for the treatment and cure of the ulcerated legs which incapacitate so many of our deserving poor from earning their living. With £40 obtained by an appeal some time ago she was able to hire a small room and receive two severe cases of eighteen and fourteen years' duration, besides nursing several at their own cottages. All are progressing well and some are perfectly cured. Her regimen consists of simple nursing, nourishing diet, careful dressing, and perfect rest. She would be glad if anyone interested in the suffering poor would communicate with her, and give advice in the scheme; and any subscriptions sent to Messrs. Maddison, Athorley, and Co., bankers, Southampton, "for St. Mary's Cottage Home for Ulcerated Legs," would be duly acknowledged. Reference is permitted, among others, to the Rev. Basil Wilberforce, Rector of St. Mary's, Southampton, who has given hearty support.

NEW MUSIC.

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SIR SAMUEL WHITE BAKER, F.R.S.



LADY BAKER.

SIR SAMUEL AND LADY BAKER.

The safe return to England of this courageous and skilful pioneer of civilisation in the wilds of Central Africa is an event which has been hailed with general congratulations. Those who are more particularly interested in the advancement of geographical science, which was so greatly promoted by his discoveries concerning the probable source of the Nile and the Lake Albert Nyanza, have on this occasion shared a common feeling of satisfaction with the philanthropists and the political, social, or commercial reformers who have witnessed his successful efforts, using the authority confided to him by the

Khedive of Egypt, to suppress the cruel traffic in slaves among the savage tribes of that hitherto inaccessible region. We may take some pleasure in reminding our readers that, in the year 1865, soon after Mr. Baker's return from his four years' wanderings in Africa, this Journal received some of the earliest contributions of his pencil and pen, which were afterwards embodied in the interesting book that contains a full account of his explorations and adventures. His portrait was at that time engraved for our pages; but, as he has since gained new claims to public esteem, there are enough grounds for presenting it again to view, accompanied by that of his lady, who has long been accus-

tomed to partake with him the hardships and perils, as well as the heroic delights and merited glories, of his most enterprising achievements in travel.

Sir Samuel White Baker, who was born June 8, 1821, is eldest son of the late Samuel Baker, Esq., of Thorngrove, Worcestershire (at one time High Sheriff of that county), and of Lypiatt Park, Gloucestershire. He went to Ceylon in 1845, prompted by the enthusiasm of a sportsman, and wrote a book entitled "The Rifle and Hound in Ceylon." With his brother, Colonel Baker, he set up, in 1848, a large agricultural establishment at Newera Ellera, a hill station a hundred miles from Colombo. Of this an account is given in his "Eight Years'



THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN: BOMBARDMENT OF ALICANTE.

"Wanderings in Ceylon," published in 1855. His first wife, Henrietta, daughter of the Rev. Charles Martin, was married to Mr. Baker in 1843, but died without leaving him any children. In 1860 he married the present Lady Baker, who was an Austrian or Hungarian lady, Florence, daughter of Fintian von Sass. She accompanied him, in March, 1861, when he started for an expedition in Africa, intending to meet Captains Speke and Grant at the sources of the Nile; they were travelling north-westward from Zanzibar, while he went up the river (the White Nile) beyond Khartoum, having first spent a few months in exploring the tributaries of the Atbara and Blue Nile.

It was at the end of 1862 that Mr. and Mrs. Baker set forth to ascend the course of the White Nile from Khartoum. They met Speke and Grant in February at Gondokoro, when Baker learnt that, besides the Victoria Nyanza, out of which the Nile flows, there was reason to believe in the existence of another great lake to the westward, from which the river must derive its most important supply of water. He resolved to go in search of this; and, taking leave of Speke and Grant, made his way, only attended by a few nativeservants and still accompanied by his young wife, through the Latooka and Obbo country to the Asua and Karuma, thence traversing Unyoro, and reaching the eastern shore of the newly-discovered lake on March 14, 1864. This lake he called the Albert Nyanza. It extends two or three degrees north and at least two degrees south of the Equator, but its southern extremity has not yet been exposed. Its width is about sixty miles, and its shores are mountainous, very much so on the western side. When Mr. and Mrs. Baker returned to England the fame of his adventures and discoveries won him a very high degree of social favour. He was presented with the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society and with honorary degrees of the Universities; and in November, 1866, her Majesty the Queen bestowed upon him the honour of knighthood. His book, "The Albert Nyanza and Great Basin of the Nile," published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., has gone through several editions. Another book, "The Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia," came out at a later date.

In September, 1869, Sir Samuel Baker undertook, at the request of the Viceroy of Egypt, to command an Egyptian military force for the subjugation of the lawless tribes in the White Nile region, and for the suppression of the slave trade. Lady Baker went with him, as before, and Lieutenant James Baker, R.N. He encountered great obstacles, and his force of 1500 men was soon reduced, by desertion and sickness, to about 200, with whom he entered the Unyoro territory, and there had to confront the murderous treachery, followed by the open hostility, of Kabba Regga, the Unyoro King. Having fought a battle, won a victory, and burnt the town of Masindi, in the summer of 1872, the next act of Sir S. Baker was to ally himself with Rionga, a rival claimant of the kingdom, to depose Kabba Regga and set up a new native government, which owns allegiance to the Khedive of Egypt, and which is pledged to stop the slave trade. The Egyptian dominion thus extended to the Equator, and our brave countryman has well earned the stipulated reward of £10,000 paid by the Khedive, who lately welcomed him with signal honours on his return to Cairo. He has founded several new military and commercial stations in the equatorial latitudes, opened the navigation of the White Nile a long way up, and made it a comparatively easy task to explore the districts yet unknown. But the opinion he entertained, while in that part of the world, of a connection between the Lake Albert Nyanza and the Lake Tanganyika, explored by Dr. Livingstone and Mr. Stanley, appears to be quite erroneous, having been founded on the vague rumours prevalent among the natives in Uganda. Sir Samuel Baker, however, was sufficiently occupied with military and political operations, which have had a most satisfactory result.

The Portraits of Sir Samuel and Lady Baker are engraved from the photographs by Messrs. Maull and Co.

BOMBARDMENT OF ALICANTE.

The bombardment of this peaceful seaport town by the ships of the Intransigentes or Communists from Carthage, on Saturday, the 27th ult., was related in our last. The inhabitants of Alicante were guilty of no offence but refusing the extortionate demand of 40,000 dollars levied by the local insurgents of another city; and this cruel attack has excited much indignation in foreign countries as well as in Spain. It was perpetrated by the two ironclad frigates Numancia and Mendez Nunez, with the wooden ship Fernando el Catolico, under the command of "General" Cabrera. They arrived before Alicante on the 20th ult., and when the townspeople forbade their landing Cabrera and his troops, a bombardment was threatened at once. But Admiral Sir Hastings Yelverton, commanding the English naval squadron which has kept watch over the proceedings of the Intransigentes along that coast, would not permit a bombardment without four days' notice. By this delay the inhabitants were enabled to remove their families and the portable share of their goods and chattels, as well as to erect three batteries, of 24-pounders and one mortar, enough to prevent a landing. The fort is an ancient building, armed only with five 18-pounders, which have been there fifty years. But these means of defence were augmented by the arrival of two heavy siege guns from Madrid, which were placed on the open road near the entrance to the town, behind a rising ground that concealed them from the ships in the harbour. They were rifled brass field-guns, carrying a conical projectile of 50 lb. weight, and were sighted only for direction, with no tangent sight or graduated scale. The artillery, troops, and volunteers on shore were commanded by General Ceballos; and the Minister of the Interior, Senor Maisonnave, was present with the defenders of Alicante. The bombardment commenced between six and seven o'clock in the morning, and was kept up by the two ironclads till half-past eleven. It was courageously answered by the defenders' batteries, whenever they could bring their guns to bear on the ships; but the fire did not take much effect on either side. The ships, however, were struck more than once. The affair was witnessed by the British, French, and Prussian squadrons, the British on the east side of the bay and the others on the west side. At noon, finding that their ammunition was only wasted, the Numancia and Mendez Nunez, with the Fernando el Catolico, which had kept out of harm's way, left Alicante to return to Carthage, followed by the British ships Swiftsure and Doris, to see what they were to do next. Some of the English naval officers, amongst whom was our correspondent, Lieutenant Gerard Bromley, of H.M.S. Endymion, landed in the afternoon to see what damage was done. It was found that, of 168 shot and shell fired by the ships, only forty had taken effect, chiefly among the poor people's houses. One 300-pounder shell had burst in the canteen of the fort, and killed four carabinieri, two women, and two children, besides wounding three or four other persons. A man in one of the batteries was also killed. The old fort was much damaged, but the batteries were scarcely hit; one shell dropped in the market-place. The positions of the defenders' batteries are shown in Lieutenant Bromley's sketch.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

However it may be a question whether optimism is a valuable quality in a politician or a statesman, of late we have seen that quality exhibited in its most enlarged sense in two instances. Everyone who knows Mr. Leatham's manner of speaking in the House is aware that no one better reconciles quietness of demeanour with the utmost confidence of assertion. He lays down his dogmas so precisely and authoritatively that he does not need to raise his voice when he is making good points, his emphasis is only inflection, and his epigrams, so frequent and so keen, drop from his lips with a certain laziness which renders them most effective. Of the principle he is illustrating he never appears to entertain a doubt, and if he argues it is only for the sake of the poor benighted creatures who are listening to him, and who may not have attained to his perfection of belief. Possibly when he is on the hustings these rhetorical ways of his may be intensified, and belief in what he is saying may be, if that is possible, still more assured. Seldom has his capacity for stating his own case been more exemplified than in a speech which he has recently delivered to his constituents at Huddersfield. He spoke chiefly of the so-called Conservative reaction in the country; and if he had been discussing the tales of Sir John Mandeville, Fernando Pinte, or Munchausen, he could not have treated them with more contempt or laughed them more to scorn. The speech was in his happiest manner, and so suggestive as to form a manual for the belief and the conduct, at least, of that section of the Liberal party to which he belongs. Several times in this column have we spoken of the happy audacity, the easy self-reliance, and the smoothness of narrative which characterise those lectures on colonial policy which Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen is in the habit of delivering, at least twice in a Session to the House. His speeches there are models of polished ease; and he rounds off angularities in his subject-matter with a glibness (to invent a word expressive of what is meant) which is marvellous, though it does not seem so because it appears so natural. The other day, at Deal, however, he imparted into an address to his constituents, we will not say a vigour, because he is always more or less vigorous, but a robustness which he does not always patently exhibit. He was defending the policy of the Government generally, and that part of their policy which relates to affairs in Ashantee; and, certes, he did his advocacy with a will. Especially some revelations he made with regard to the origin of the difficulties with the Ashantees are calculated to shut out one of the many causes of disapproval of the conduct of the Government which are so rife just now on Opposition hustings. But the most interesting disclosure which he made was entirely personal, and is likely to gain for him the utmost sympathy. People have been sarcastic at the idea of a busy Under-Secretary who represents the Colonial Department in the House of Commons having leisure to write fairy tales in not inconsiderable numbers. The explanation is very simple—namely, that the most hardworking men, those who are most systematic in their work, mostly have time for relaxation. With some, relaxation means society, amusement, doing nothing; with others, and especially book-men, as was the case with Robert Southey, it means changing one sort of work for another; and in composing fairy tales Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen finds his relaxation, if not exactly repose. But towards this diversion he has a special stimulant, which only those who see much of the House can understand. He says that during that enforced time of lingering in the House, which is so often incumbent on him as a Government official, when long and dreary speeches are on, he retires to the library, passes into the realm of fairydom, and is happy. Yea! happy is the member who, when Mr. Lusk has just spoken, Mr. Rylands is speaking, and Mr. Whalley is imminent, can pass from harsh, crabbed, and unmusical discordance into an enchanted land, and give to its airy people a "local habitation and a name."

If the opportunity had been fitting, doubtless when Mr. Baxter lately met a portion of his friends and neighbours at Dundee, he would have uttered a "wild shriek of liberty." For while he was in office he used, when addressing his constituents, to talk half mournfully, half passionately, of what he would have said if he had not been in a sort of captivity; and now, if he chooses, when he tells the story of his emancipation from official bondage, he may make the tale excessively interesting. A little while probably, and his voice will come out from the Montrose burghs with the sound as of a trumpet, and echo through the land. If ever there was a safe official of the second class—a model Under-Secretary—assuredly Lord Enfield that is official. The precision with which he replies to questions relating to his department, the clearness of his more lengthened statements, and his tone of extreme candour, are such that when he has finished everyone feels a sort of satisfaction, and it is probable that it is necessary to consider and perhaps to read the chronicle of what he has said, in order to perceive how completely he possesses the art of speaking and yet saying nothing. Last week he went to converse with some of his electoral friends, and he gave out a notable specimen of his powers as a judicious speaker. A defence of the Ministry was infinitely tactical; he contrived (it may be his manner on the hustings, it is not in the House) to infuse a little geniality and warmth into his rhetoric, to quote slightly anacreontic verses, and to retort on Lord George Hamilton, the aspiring young Tory member for Middlesex, a saucily expressed wish, at a gathering of his party in the county, that Lord Enfield would not be his colleague in the next Parliament, a desire doubtless which will not have its fulfilment.

It is but seldom that Mr. Floyer, one of the members for Dorsetshire, addresses the House, and when he does it is generally in an advisory sense and a sort of summing-up manner. Although his matter may be grave, if not dry, his voice is modulated to its most pleasing strain, and a pleasant smile plays on his lips, so that one might fancy that he was returning thanks for the toast of the bridesmaids at a wedding, or that he was perpetually declaring that that was the proudest moment of his life. Recollection of this pleasant, benevolent-looking gentleman is recalled by its being observed that he has been presiding at the annual meeting of the Dorchester School of Art, and distributing prizes to successful pupils. Let those who, in their absence of knowledge, have hitherto supposed that Dorsetshire is rather a Boeotian county, far advanced on that road westward, travelling circuit on which a distinguished barrister of the last generation once said, "that the further he travelled West the better he understood how the wise men came from the East;" note that the county town possesses a flourishing school of art. Then let it be made known that the address of Mr. Floyer on the occasion was in its matter appropriate and graceful; and delivered, as it of course was, with all those wreathed smiles and inflection of voice which have been spoken of above, it must have been a success. The sacrifices of country gentlemen like himself, in staying in town in the summer in order to discharge their duties as members of Parliament, was the opening theme of a speech by Mr. Walter to his neighbours at Wokingham the other day. His observations suggest that some alteration in the period of the year during which Parliament should sit

might do much to take away the reproach of "wasted Sessions." It is said by some that Parliament may as well sit from February into August because it is coeval with the London season; but it is much to be doubted whether it is so coeval beyond the month of June. In July—if such a word can be applied to the world of fashion—it is only the lees of the season which remain; and it is more than possible that, if Parliament were to rise on the last day of June as a system, the debris of the season would be soon cleared away. But rising in June implies meeting in the first week of November; and what are the hunting and sporting members to do? Well, it may be a heresy; but it is just possible to think that, as the main function of the hunting and sporting members proper is to vote, a little management and some fast railway travelling would enable them to do their duty. If it could be so arranged that all the principal Government bills should be brought in, and as many of them as possible read the second time by mid-December, the House could plunge into Committee at once in February; and, even making allowance for Estimates and party debates, everything might be got through by the end of June.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* offers a number of varied if not of extraordinary interest. The three fictions present one common point of resemblance amid numerous points of contrast. This is their exceptional character, a divergence from ordinary views of life, manifested in "Young Brown" by bitter, unpleasant cynicism, in "Zelda's Fortune" by fantastic eccentricity of incident, in "Jack and the Beanstalk" by the ideal framework of the story. The latter is, however, far the truest to reality of the three—replete, indeed, with Miss Thackeray's usual tenderness of feeling and nicety of observation; while the analogy between the old fairy legend and its modern counterpart is most delicately wrought out. "Omphale," a poem on the amorous enthrallment of Hercules, atones in great measure for the deficiency of genuine poetic fire by elegance, suavity, and harmonious versification. A respectable but not exquisite poet, an admirable but not consummate prose-writer receives full justice in a kindly and impartial article on Robert Southey. The continuation of the paper on the French press is full of interesting anecdotes. "Mont Blanc at Sunset" is a picturesque description, not so much of the sunset on the mountain as of the impression of tremendous vastness conveyed by the view, admitting, nevertheless, of almost miniature accuracy in the diminished details of separate objects.

Macmillan gives us the best number we have had for a long time. The chief attraction, as usual of late, is Mr. Black's graceful and pathetic "Princess of Thule," where, without abatement of the psychological interest, the incidents are becoming more stirring and complicated; but especial interest also attaches to Mr. Nicholson's spirited account of the early and palmy days of the Oxford Union Debating Society, when numbers of those who now count among the leaders of the nation participated in its proceedings. Many will regard it as a characteristic trait of Mr. Gladstone to have, on one of his first divisions, spoken one way and voted another; and there is something excessively comical in the idea of the present Home Secretary having fined the present Archbishop of Canterbury 20s. for disorderly behaviour. Miss Phillimore's able article on Petrarch is concluded; and Professor Masson's "Life of Milton" is the subject of an able and appreciative review by Mr. G. Barnett Smith. "Gothenburg Again" is an interesting account of the experiment set on foot for the enforcement of temperance in that Swedish city by placing the management, as well as the regulation, of the public-houses in the hands of the municipality. The principle is to be extended to the grocers' licenses also. "The Priest's Heart" is a fair average specimen of Canon Kingsley's ballad style.

The contribution of most general interest to an excellent number of *Fraser* is, perhaps, Mr. M. D. Conway's account of a visit to the recent scene of war in France, including the captive Metz, the liberated Verdun, and the historic fields of Vionville and Gravelotte. The traveller confirms the previous testimony to the excellent behaviour of the German troops during the occupation, and reports the existence of a strong anti-Monarchical feeling in the French districts visited by him. The first of a series of papers on the Indian Civil Service contains a strong plea for the maintenance of the competitive system of examination and an emphatic denial of its operation having in any respect lowered the standard of the service. The writer, however, advocates the raising the limit of age for competition from twenty to twenty-three years. An article on Irish Orangeism gives a clear history of the Orange Society, and forcibly points out that, under present circumstances, its best method of accomplishing its objects is to ally itself with that form of Liberalism which is resolutely opposed to all concessions to the Ultramontane party. We can hardly doubt that this advice will sooner or later be acted upon. Apuleius is the subject of a very interesting paper, contesting Bishop Warburton's theory of his "Golden Ass" having been composed with especial reference to Christianity.

Blackwood has two excellent short stories. "A Railway Junction" details a little love adventure with bright, genial humour; in "Edgar Wayne" the interest is of a deeper nature, and our sympathies are strongly aroused for the noble-spirited young Dissenting Minister, exposed to the spiteful detraction of the gossips of a petty town. "A Narrative of Prince Charlie's Escape," written by one of his companions, and attested by Mr. Skene, the historian of the Highland clans, adds, indeed, little to our knowledge of the subject, but is full of the romantic interest which must always surround it. The picturesqueness of the narrative is enhanced by the judicious preservation of the original orthography. "Republic or Monarchy in France?" is a curiously unsatisfactory essay. The writer defends the removal of M. Thiers from power, maintains, in defiance of the unwillingness of the present Government to face the elections, the existence of a Monarchical majority in the country, and then winds up most unexpectedly by declaring that Monarchy, after all, cannot be established. If this is really the case, no censure can be too strong for the dog-in-the-manger policy which thwarts the consolidation of the Republic while confessing its own inability to furnish a substitute.

The *Fortnightly Review* is less interesting than usual. Mr. Morley denounces the shortcomings of our educational system with vigour; but we are compelled to repeat that he does not write in the spirit of a statesman who considers before all things what is practicable. No such alterations as he would wish are possible in the present state of public feeling. The evils he exposes are to a large extent remediable through departmental action, without unsettling a compromise which fairly represents the opinion of the country. The other papers are of the most abstract kind; but Mr. Griffin's article on Indian finance and Mr. Gore's essay on the promotion of scientific research will be found to contain valuable suggestions.

Mr. Herbert Spencer's essays on sociology, in the *Contemporary Review*, conclude with a serious rebuke to the "wild anticipations" of "fanatics," who, not having the necessary tardiness of evolution before their eyes, expect improvement in human affairs at any other than a rate of almost incalculable

slowness. We should have thought that the experience of the last half century would have convinced Mr. Spencer that, under certain circumstances, the progress of evolution may be rapid enough. Mr. Clements Markham pleads earnestly for a new Arctic expedition; Mr. G. H. Darwin exposes what appears to him a fallacy in Mr. Mill's political economy; and Mr. O'Connor Morris gives an interesting résumé of M. Le Play's great work on the condition of the artisan classes in France. As zealous Catholics, M. Le Play and Mr. Morris cannot be expected to recognise the real though remote source of the moral disorder which they deplore.

The principal feature of *Temple Bar* is the commencement of "Uncle John," a new novel by Captain Whyte Melville, which promises to exhibit all the raciness and frank good sense of the accomplished author. The shameful career of Madame du Barry is detailed without extenuation, but with more impartiality than is always to be found in her biographers; and another article adds an agreeable, if not a very important, contribution to the Junius controversy. "Superintendent Pryse," by Miss Annie Beale, is a pretty story; and the same may be said of "Gipsying," another contribution from this lady's pen to the *Argosy*, which also boasts a contribution from the pen of Miss Kavanagh, whose literary appearances have been infrequent of late. After deducting the papers derived from the *Atlantic Monthly*, the claims of the *Transatlantic* principally rest on Bret Harte's "Episode of Fiddletown," a paper on the projected acquisition of the United States telegraphs by the Government, and a statement of the question at issue between the railway companies and the farmers.

The September number of the *Atlantic Monthly* is, as usual of late, chiefly indebted for its attractiveness to the continuation of Mr. Parton's and Mr. R. Dale Owen's contributions. The former details the principal measures of Jefferson's presidency, especially the purchase of Louisiana; the latter describes the history of Robert Owen's Socialist experiment at New Harmony, the ill success of which convinced his son of the impracticability of the principle of community of property. Mr. Owen, however, entertains great hopes of the co-operative principle. There are also entertaining papers on sport in Canada and art in Europe, and a pretty poem by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Mookerjee's Magazine, edited by Sambhu Chandra Mukhopadhyaya, and chiefly written by Bengalees (Calcutta, Berigny and Co.; London, Trübner), is worth the attention of all interested in the intellectual development of our Indian fellow-subjects. We cannot say that the contributions, as a rule, possess much intrinsic merit, and their value is usually in the inverse ratio of their pretentiousness. The attempts in belles lettres are in general very mild, and the essays on moral and social subjects display more facility in composition than grasp of thought. Some contributions to our actual knowledge of India are, however, valuable; we may especially instance the description of an ancient statue of the goddess Durga and the account of the late Mr. Hare's labours in the cause of native education. The publication is, however, chiefly interesting as a symptom of intellectual activity in Bengal, and as such we welcome it cordially.

Among the lively contents of the *Gentleman's Magazine* we have, beside Mr. Hatton's and Mr. Hopkins's fictions, especially to note the Rev. F. Arnold's "Getting Back to Town," Mr. Vizetelly's description of an Algerian café, and Miss Betham-Edwards's lines for music.

The *New Quarterly* wears a very amateurish aspect, but has one remarkable contribution, an account and explanation of the marvels witnessed at a spiritualistic séance. Authentic or fictitious, the narrative is certainly thrilling. "Notes on Portugal" are also interesting.

Tinsley, Belgravia, and the *St. James's Magazine* are all fairly entertaining, without special features.

The *Popular Science Review* contains some valuable observations on the fertilisation of plants and their sexuality; a summary, by Mr. Proctor, of the results of the last four years' observations of Jupiter, who is stated to have resumed his normal hue; and an account, by Mr. R. A. Douglas, of the history and present condition of indigenous science in China.

We have also to acknowledge the *Victoria Magazine*, the *Monthly Packet*, *Good Words*, the *New Monthly Magazine*, the *Etc.*, Once a Week, Cassell's *Magazine*, the *Sunday Magazine*, the *Quiver*, *Aunt Judy*, the *Treasury of Literature* and *Lady's Treasury*, the *Young Englishwoman*, the *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*, and the *Milliner and Dressmaker*.

Dr. Neilson Hancock, chief of the Statistics Office, has issued the returns of local taxation in Ireland for the year 1872. It appears from them that the receipts from local taxes in Ireland during the year were £2,905,250, showing an increase of £118,501 on the estimate for 1871. This taxation represents a charge for local purposes of 19s. 6d. per head of population.

A field-day on an extended scale took place, on Monday morning, on Chatham Great Lines, in the presence of a large number of spectators. After inspecting the columns, General Erskine took up his position at the flagstaff, when the entire force marched past by grand divisions, followed by a course of brigade and field movements, during which the officers and men were exercised in the new battalion system of manœuvres.

The Rev. A. P. Forbes, Bishop of Brechin, delivered his annual charge to his clergy on Monday. Two of the topics to which he referred were the proposed introduction of the laity into the synods of the Scotch Episcopal Church and the teaching of Dean Stanley. Bishop Forbes is opposed to both. As regards the laity, he is afraid that there would be discussions in the Synods if they obtain any voice in the government of the Church, and he "had been informed that one of the causes of the increasing godlessness among the ploughmen and farm servants was that their respect for their religious teachers had been greatly broken down by reading in the cheap newspapers the record of the discussions and unseemly proceedings that take place in presbyteries and synods." As regards Dean Stanley, the Bishop describes the Christianity taught by him as "a lax, popular, and undogmatic Christianity," but admits that it is "preached with much fervour and eloquence."

Sir Henry Rawlinson delivered the opening address on the commencement of the winter session of the Midland Institute at Birmingham on Monday evening. Referring to Arctic explorations, he said he indulged the hope that the year will not close before an assurance has been given that a well-equipped Admiralty vessel will be commissioned to endeavour to reach the Pole by pushing through Smith's Sound from Baffin's Bay in the track of the American ship *Polaris*. He pointed out the extraordinary stride which had been made in the character and extent of our information in history and geography within the last fifty years, and gave a résumé of recent cuneiform discovery as an illustration of the advance of historical knowledge in one particular direction. The concluding portion of the address was devoted to a review of the results of geographical discoveries in Africa. From the galaxy of illustrious names connected with African discoveries, Sir Henry chose those of Livingstone and Baker as the representative men who have done most for African discovery.

MUSIC.

The eighteenth series of autumn and winter concerts at the Crystal Palace opened well on Saturday afternoon, when the programme was of high interest, and, moreover, included two novelties in production. These were a pianoforte concerto by Bach and a new overture by Dr. Julius Rietz. The concerto, in F minor, is one of many such pieces in which, as in other forms of the art, Bach ranks as a great inventor. The work now referred to is in three movements—an allegro, a largo, and a final presto—in each of which the grandeur and energy of the old master are admirably displayed, although, perhaps, not in so great a degree as in some of his other concertos. The finale is the most interesting portion of the work, its bright vivacity being sustained with unflagging interest. The concerto was finely played by Herr Pauer, who also performed two unaccompanied pieces, some clever variations of his own, and the last movement ("Il moto continuo") of Weber's sonata in C, which latter was given with such brilliancy and energy as to call forth loud and prolonged applause. The overture was composed last year in celebration of the golden wedding of the King and Queen of Saxony, Dr. Rietz being Capellmeister at Dresden. It is written with masterly command of orchestral resources, and contains many fine passages, both of beauty and dignity. Although a little diffuse in form, the general effect is well suited to its purpose as a piece of festive music. The other overture was Spontini's richly instrumented *recluse* to his opera "Nurmahal," and the symphony (Mendelssohn's, in A minor) known as the Scotch symphony. In all these pieces the Crystal Palace band fully maintained its reputation for finished execution. The vocalists were Mdlle. Caroline Leontieff and Mr. Vernon Rigby. The former, a Russian contralto, made a very favourable impression by her singing of Handel's "Lascia ch'io pianga," an air of Pergolesi, and a Russian song. Mr. Rigby sang, with much effect, Mozart's aria, "Un aura amorosa," and "The Gray Dawn," from Signor Schira's "Lord of Burleigh." Mr. Manns received the usual and deserved tribute of applause on his appearance at the conductor's desk.

M. Rivière's Promenade Concerts continue to attract large audiences. Last Saturday brought to a close Herr Josef Gungl's engagement. The popular composer and conductor of dance-music was presented by M. Rivière with a testimonial, a locket, that had been subscribed for by the members of the band. The same evening brought back Mdlle. Carlotta Patti, whose singing was a marked feature at former promenade concerts. The sister of the renowned prima donna—Madame Adelina Patti—again delighted her audience by her singing. "The Last Rose of Summer" was encoored, and replied to by giving "Within a Mile of Edinburgh Town;" and a brilliant valse aria, "Il Palpito" (composed for her by M. Ritter), also encoored, was replaced by "Gin a body meet a body." Mdlle. Bunsen, the Swedish contralto, also appeared on Saturday, and M. Ritter, a skilful pianist of the vigorous school, made a highly-successful first appearance, and was encoored in one of his solos. The Cuban violinist, M. Brindis de Salas, took his farewell, and was greatly applauded and encoored in a brilliant fantasia. Many other items made up a long programme that seemed to give general delight to an audience that crowded every part of Covent-Garden Theatre. On Monday the programme included Herr Meyer Lutz's cantata, "A Legend of the Lys;" Tuesday was a "Rossini night," Wednesday a "Mozart night," and Thursday an "English Ballad night." Yesterday (Friday) evening Mozart's Twelfth Mass was to be given, and for to-night (Saturday) a miscellaneous selection is promised.

The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society has announced a new series of eleven oratorio concerts, to be given on the evenings of Oct. 30, Nov. 13 and 27, Dec. 15 and 24, Jan. 8 and 22, Feb. 5 and 18, and March 5 and 19. At the first concert Handel's "Theodora" will be performed, with additional accompaniments by Dr. Ferdinand Hiller. Bach's St. Matthew "Passion Music" and his "Christmas Oratorio" are among the works to be given. The band and chorus are to consist of 1200 performers. Mr. Barnby will conduct, and Dr. Stainer will preside at the organ.

The forty-second season of the Sacred Harmonic Society is to commence next month.

Mr. Henry Holmes will give a new series of his pleasant Musical Evenings on Oct. 22 and 29, Nov. 19, and Dec. 3 and 17.

THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

The programme was varied on Saturday, and Mr. John S. Clarke was afforded an opportunity of appearing in three other characters of his repertoire—namely, Paul Pry, Babbington Jones, and Timothy Toodles; and the announcement of his intention sufficed to attract a decidedly respectable and numerous audience. In the first of these parts Mr. Clarke has to contend with the memory of Liston, but has no reason to dread a comparison with that great artist, from whom he differs in many essential respects. In power of facial expression he is his equal, and has a livelier and keener appreciation of fun, though not so spontaneous an utterance. Mr. Clarke has a purpose in all he does, and carefully provides the fitting make-up, and all the expedient accessories for the efficient representation of the humours which he has selected for illustration. The result is a combination surprisingly effective. The motive for mirth soon becomes irresistible, once under the spell of the marvellous magician; and the audience are kept in a state of continual excitement and irrepressible laughter.

OLYMPIC.

This theatre, on Saturday, passed under new management. Mr. Henry Neville, whose reputation is identified with the house, assumed the reins of government, and was greeted with a thoroughly cordial reception by a crowded house. To ensure his success as far as possible, he had enlisted the talents of Mr. Henry J. Byron as his author, and of a well-selected company as the exponents of his dramatic inventions; and in both had showed excellent judgment, as was testified by the success of the experiment. Mr. Byron's new venture is entitled "Sour Grapes"—a play in four acts, not very new in plot or character, but original in treatment. Mr. Byron depends on smart dialogue, and supplies his persons with such conversation as is seldom heard in private society, but might be, provided its members were as clever and as witty as Mr. Byron's characters. First of these in the programme is Lord Lorraine, a member of two fashionable clubs, and represented by Mr. H. Neville, as the lover of a yeoman's niece; his affections being opposed by his mother, Lady Lorraine (Mrs. J. B. Howard), who forces an oath on the heroine never to wed Lord Lorraine. The rustic beauty is able to keep her vow, and yet wed the man of her choice, for the latter is not entitled to the appellation of a nobleman, his elder brother being yet alive. On this slight basis the story is built, and occupation found for fifteen performers. A single scene suffices for each act, and enough complication is found in the simplest materials. Mr. Neville has to assume the disguise of a Devonshire farm-labourer, as the wooer of his humble mistress; and thus the rôle becomes

one of those character-parts in which this actor eminently excels. The part of the heroine, Lydia Fane, is charmingly impersonated by Miss Edith Gray. Lorraine has a rival in one Marmaduke Petrel, who hopes, in Lydia, to gain the farm as well as the farmer's niece. Marmaduke is one of your cool plotters, and was admirably represented by Mr. Charles Neville. In contrast with the heroine, we may name Lady Kate Fanshawe, a young heiress staying at Lorraine Hall, who attires herself in a variety of fashionable dresses, and is characteristically realised by Miss Emily Fowler. The remaining rôles are occasional, rather ornamental than useful. Two of these, a literary pretender and a scientific professor, could be well spared—Peter Griffin, of Lincoln's Inn (Mr. G. Canninge), and Professor Podge, member and fellow of various philosophical societies (Mr. A. Culver). Tobias Graham, a barrister-at-law, who marries the rich heiress, is carefully acted by Mr. Edward Righton, but possesses few strong points. To make up for such deficiencies, the author finds place in his canvas for Minadab, a farm-servant, so cleverly and effectively assumed by Mr. G. W. Anson that the character ensures the success alike of the new artist and the new drama. The remaining parts are all efficiently filled. The curtain fell to decided applause. Mr. Neville then addressed his audience in a manly speech, in which he promised to make the theatre worthy of their continued support; nor have we any doubt that he will keep his word.

GLOBE.

Mr. Tom Taylor has written a very fine play, entitled "Arkwright's Wife," which, after adequate rehearsal in the country, found its way to the London stage, and was produced on Monday with perfect success. Mr. J. Saunders is associated with Mr. Taylor in the composition of the new drama, which is founded on a tale written by the former. The subject is decidedly an important one, and merits the most careful and skilful treatment. It has been handled by our authors in a conscientious and worthy manner. They well deserve the success which is likely to attend their efforts. Here we have some really dramatic work, and some true flesh-and-blood portraiture, which ought to produce a strong impression on playgoers in general, and bring solid fame to the writers and actors engaged. The story is modified to suit stage purposes, but has throughout such an air of probability as readily to win the belief of an interested audience. According to the play, Richard Arkwright (Mr. Charles Kelly), visiting Leigh as a dealer in hair, encounters the daughter of Peter Hayes (Mr. S. Emery), and, after assisting her and her father, proposes marriage to herself. Peter Hayes, a reedmaker and mechanical inventor, has occupied much time in constructing a cotton-machine, and expended all his resources in a vain endeavour to complete it. Much suffering has been brought on his family by Hayes's perseverance in the pursuit of his hopeless task, and his wife has perished in the struggle. Margaret Hayes (Miss Helen Barry) succeeds to her mother's troubles, and is found by Arkwright willing to sacrifice her hair for the relief of her necessities. This interview decides the destiny of Arkwright, who resolves on marrying Margaret and taking the unsuccessful inventor into his house. In the second act we find the family thus settled: Hayes has given up his day-dream and taken to his pipe; but Arkwright has secretly worked at the problem which Hayes had failed to solve, and conceals a spinning-jenny in an apartment which he keeps locked up. A twelvemonth has passed, when a gossiping neighbour, finding that Mrs. Arkwright is ignorant of what the chamber contains, awakens the curiosity and suspicion of the confiding wife, who thereupon challenges her husband and obtains from him the secret. Horror-stricken that her husband has been infected with the mania which had ruined her family, she is further inflamed by the statements of her envious father, who is indignant that another should reap the fruits of his invention; and she is persuaded by him to break the newly-completed machine in pieces. Arkwright, enraged by her conduct, repudiates the transgressing wife, who, separated from her husband, is allowed £50 a year for her subsistence. Arkwright is not daunted by the destruction of his machine, for he has drawings of it, and, aided by a manufacturer at Nottingham, is enabled to bring his invention to perfection. In the third act we find him the proprietor of three mills, a prosperous man, a sheriff, and a knight. Hayes and his daughter have become wanderers, exhibiting an orrery to the townspeople and villagers. They hear of Arkwright's prosperity; old Hayes determines on his ruin, and incites the mob to destroy his machines. But Margaret has gained wisdom from experience, and contrives to warn her husband of the danger, and he sends for the dragoons. Meanwhile she endeavours to appease the crowd, and lectures them on the advantages of such inventions. At length Arkwright and his friends appear on the scene. He is soon told of the atonement made by his wife for her faults, and a full reconciliation follows. Such is the drama, the truth of which, as a picture of Lancashire industry, is indisputable, and most intimately connected with the inner life of the English people. Such a play, so instructive, so full of moral purpose, so nobly written, and so well acted, deserves public support. Mr. Kelly, as Arkwright, looked the character as well as acted it; and Mr. Emery, as the excited and disappointed Hayes, gave one of those natural portraits for which he has been long famous. Miss Barry, as the transgressing and repentant wife, evinced great power and skill. The scenery and costumes are appropriate and picturesque. The whole performance, indeed, does honour to the management.

PHILHARMONIC.

At this theatre, which now takes rank with the most elegant of the smaller places of amusement, was produced, on Saturday evening, a version of "La Fille de Madame Angot," by Mr. Henry Byron, which is closer to the original than the numerous adaptations of opera bouffe which have been lately seen. It is completely rendered in every part.

Parliament has been further prorogued to Dec. 16.

Mr. Edward Hugo R. Rice Wiggan, B.A., formerly scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford, has been appointed one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

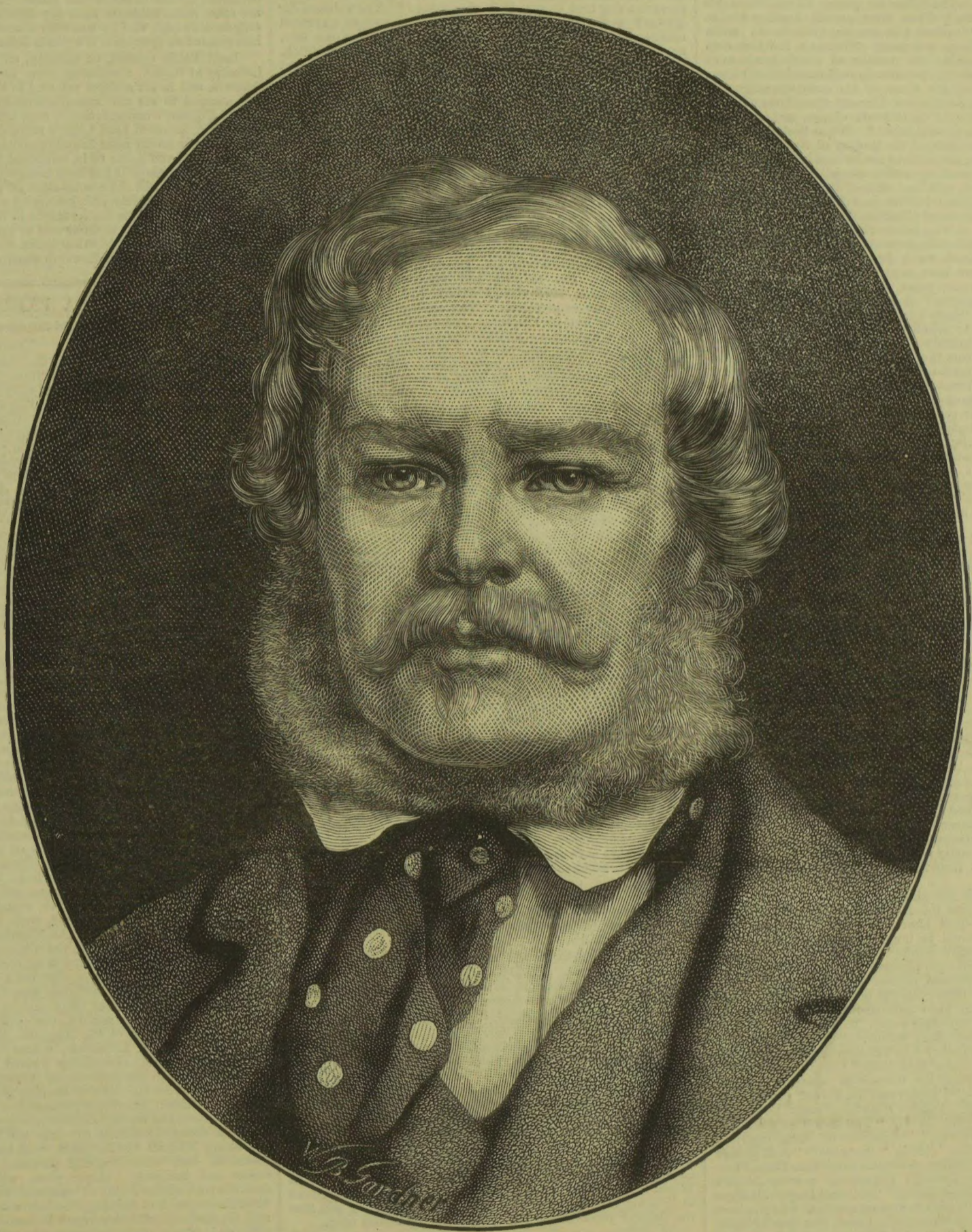
A discussion on local taxation has taken place in the Bucks Chamber of Agriculture. It issued in a resolution indorsing the views of Sir Massey Lopes, and calling upon the borough and county members to support them.

A Royal warrant has been issued regulating the pay and stoppages of non-commissioned officers and men in the Army. A small daily addition accrues from the abolition of beer-money; and the new schedules are mostly advantageous to the soldier.

A foretaste of Home Rule is being experienced in Chesterfield, where a feud has broken out between the English and the Irish miners. The Irish provoked hostilities by an assault on an Englishman, whose compatriots mustered to the number of a thousand, and stormed the Irish quarters. On Saturday night arrangements had been made for a pitched battle, when the police interfered and averted serious consequences.



SIR EDWIN LANDSEER MODELLING THE LIONS FOR TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.



THE LATE SIR EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A.

Sir Edwin Landseer, whose lamented death on the 1st inst. we announced last week, was born at 83, Queen Anne-street, in 1802, and came of a family of artists. His father, John Landseer, was an Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy for nearly fifty years; he was largely employed by the publishers of his day, and also won distinction as a writer on engraving, and by the lectures he delivered at the Royal Institution. Sir Edwin's eldest brother, Thomas Landseer, the well-known engraver, who has executed many plates from his brother's works, is also, as his father was, an Associate of the Academy; and the second brother, Charles, has long been a full member of the Academy, and held, from 1851 till his recent resignation, the post of Keeper to that body. These sons, with three daughters, were the offspring of a marriage between John Landseer and a Miss Pott. She is introduced in Sir Joshua Reynolds's picture "The Gleaners," painted for the publisher, Macklin, for whom John Landseer was then working, and, in all probability, the engraver met his future bride at his employer's house. The father set young Edwin, from his very earliest age, to study direct from nature, sending him to Hampstead-heath and other picturesque suburbs to make studies of donkeys, sheep, and goats. There are few instances of precocity so remarkable, the promise of which has been so fully kept. Little Edwin drew animals well even before he was five years old. Among the series of his early drawings and etchings in the South Kensington Museum there are some executed by him from six to eight years of age, and one done "when Master Edwin was breeched." When twelve years old he won the silver Isis medal of the Society of Arts for a drawing of a hunting horse, and at thirteen he was an exhibitor at the Academy of two paintings which are entered in the catalogue of 1815 as Nos. 443 and 584—"Portrait of a Mule" and "Portrait of a Pointer Bitch and Puppies," by Master E. Landseer, 33, Foley-street (Portland-place). In the immediate neighbourhood of this house then dwelt many eminent artists and literary celebrities, from some of whom the young artist doubtless derived much benefit and encouragement. Before this, though we have seen no notice of the fact, the family resided for some years at Maldon, in Essex. In Haydon's "Autobiography" it is mentioned that the elder Landseer brought his "boys" to Haydon to receive instruction. Authorities differ as to whether Edwin was included among the "boys;" but probably Haydon, and certainly Flaxman, advised him to draw from the Elgin marbles, then deposited at Burlington House. Haydon, we know, not less than Flaxman, appreciated the inestimable artistic value of the Phidian antiques better than most of their contemporaries; and it is to the study, whomsoever recommended it, of those remains that we should not doubt trace the origin of that masterly breadth of style so fully developed later in Sir Edwin's career, which was one of his best characteristics as an artist. We have also reason to believe that about the time of his connection with Flaxman he made some essays with the modelling tools; it is, at all events, a mistake to suppose that he had made no attempts at modelling before executing the lions of the Nelson Column.

In the summer of 1817, when only twenty years of age, Edwin Landseer established himself as a fashionable and popular artist with his "Fighting Dogs Getting Wind," which was exhibited in the rooms of the Society of Painters in Oil and Water Colours, and purchased by Sir George Beaumont, the acknowledged leader of the "connoisseurs" and "patrons" of that day. In the following year appeared two pictures of lions, in delineating the anatomy of which the young student is said to have been aided by witnessing the dissection of an old lion that had died in Exeter 'Change. "Ratcatchers," "Pointers—Soho," "The Larder Invaded," which won a premium of £150 at the British Institution; "The Cat's Paw," and the "Hunting of Chevy Chase" followed, and the year the last picture was exhibited (1826) Edwin Landseer was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. He was now twenty-four years old—the earliest age at which an artist is eligible for the honour of the Associateship. The only other artists who have obtained this distinction at the same age are Sir Thomas Lawrence and Mr. Millais. It was near this time that he removed into the cottage in St. John's-wood-road, where he resided till his death. This house he gradually converted into a handsome and artistic residence, always maintaining a certain seclusion there, though mixing freely in the courtly and fashionable society, in which he was always a great favourite. Six years later, in 1831, he was elected R.A.

From the date of his Associateship a large proportion of his subjects were drawn from the Highlands, a district which he visited for study and sport almost annually, till a few years before his death. It would be impossible within our limits to give a list of Sir Edwin's works. But the mention of the following among his principal pictures will suffice to recall his progress and the varied and extensive range of his power—familiar as they all are either directly or through the medium of the engravings which have diffused his works more widely probably than those of any other artist. The very titles of many of the works are like household words:—"The Chief's Return from Deerstalking," "Monkey who had seen the World" (1827), "Illicit Whisky Still in the Highlands," "A Fireside Party," now at South Kensington, the terriers in which are said to have been the original "Peppers and Mustards" described in Scott's "Guy Mannering" (1829), "High Life" and "Low Life," also at South Kensington (1831), "Poachers Deerstalking," "A Lassie herding Sheep," "Spaniels of King Charles's Breed," "A Jack in Office" (1833), "Suspense," "A Highland Dog rescuing Sheep," "Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time," now at Chatsworth, "The Drover's Departure," a scene in the Grampians, "The Tethered Rams," "Comical Dogs," all three at South Kensington, "Odin," a portrait of a Scotch deerhound, "The Highland Shepherd's Chief Mourner" (1837), "There's Life in the Old Dog yet," "Dignity and Impudence" (South Kensington), in which the noble bloodhound that forms such a striking contrast to the pert little terrier is supremely grand. "A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society" (1838), "Her Majesty's Favourite Dogs and Parrot," "The Return from Hawking," "A Highland Breakfast," and "Deer and Deerhounds in a Mountain Torrent" (1839).

Several of the works produced during the next ten years are not less popular, though generally less complete in execution than the preceding. "Laying Down the Law," "The Highland Shepherd's Home," "The Otter Speared," "The Sanctuary," "Coming Events Cast their Shadows before Them," "The Challenge," "Shoeing," "Time of Peace," "Time of War," "The Stag at Bay," "Alexander and Diogenes," "A Random Shot," and "A Dialogue at Waterloo," South Kensington. Among the pictures painted in 1851-60 are some subjects of a more ideal, elevated character, but usually flatter in effect technically, and less thoroughly wrought out. The scene from "The Midsummer Night's Dream"—"Titania, Bottom, and Fairies Attending"—(though the composition is almost an exact counterpart of a picture painted, we believe, previously by poor insane Dadd) is, however, one of Sir Edwin's happiest efforts. After this work, which appeared in 1851, and has been reproduced so exquisitely in mezzotint by Mr. Samuel

Cousins, came "Night" and "Morning," "The Last Run of the Season," "Children of the Mist," "Saved!" (dedicated to the Humane Society), "Uncle Tom and his Wife for Sale," "Deerstalking," "The Maid and the Magpie," "Doubtful Crumbs," and the large important picture, "A Flood in the Highlands." The works executed since 1860 include "The Shrew Tamed," "The Fatal Duel," "Windsor Great Park," "Pensioners," "Man Proposes—God Disposes," "Prosperity," and "Adversity," "The Connoisseurs" (with the painter's own portrait), "Wild Cattle at Chillingham," "Her Majesty at Osborne in 1866," "Eagles Attacking the Swannery," "A Doctor's Visit to Poor Relations," and other more recently-executed pictures, which but inadequately sustain the artist's reputation. The lions in Trafalgar-square bear noble testimony to Sir Edwin's capacity as a sculptor, by their grand yet naturalistic style, if not otherwise. Sir Edwin executed innumerable private commissions for portraits of favourite animals; he also painted several portraits of human subjects. Apropos of the last, we may recall Sydney Smith's witty answer when Lord and Lady Holland desired him to sit to Landseer—"Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" The value of Sir Edwin's works and of the copyright of them has increased enormously. Pictures which were originally sold for one, two, or three hundred pounds, have fetched, or would now fetch, one, two, three, or more thousand; and copyrights have ranged from £100 for early works to £3000 for later works. It remains to add that to the nervous or mental disease under which Sir Edwin succumbed he had been a prey at intervals for many years. The honour of knighthood was conferred in 1850, he was awarded a large gold medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1855, and he (as well as Mr. Maclise) declined the Presidency of the Royal Academy, offered to him first on the death of Sir Charles Eastlake.

This is hardly the occasion to attempt a critical estimate of Sir Edwin's art. It is, however, obvious that he addressed himself mainly to that love of animals and field sports which is a national trait; hence his popularity was perhaps greater with us than it would have been with any other nation. Courtly and fashionable influences are, however, seldom favourable to an artist. His animals had often a sleek, subdued self-consciousness, as though they had been prepared for a drawing-room inspection. The analogies they are made to present to human character and conduct are frequently beyond the possibilities of animal expressions and habits. Facts of natural history are ignored, as in the picture professing to represent the mode in which eagles would attack swans, and even the delineation of the red deer of Scotland fall short of satisfying the anatomist or naturalist. Sir Edwin's wild animals are not instinct with untamed, exuberant vitality, like those of Snyders; nor had he at command the vigorous handling, colour, and effect of the great Fleming. Sir Edwin's slaty, cold, flat, and thin colouring was his weak point, technically considered. Foreign critics estimate him as a designer, rather than as a painter. On the other hand, no painter of animal life can for a moment be compared to him for intelligent invention, for humour and its congenial pathos, for breadth, variety, and subtlety of observation. No painter has ever so widened and deepened our sympathies with the dumb creatures that minister so largely to our pleasures and necessities; no painter so well deserved the epithet he fairly won of the "Shakspeare of the Animal World."

We are much indebted to Messrs. Henry Graves and Co., of Pall-mall, for their permission to copy the engraved Portrait of Sir Edwin Landseer, as well as his picture of "The Highland Shepherd's Chief Mourner," which is noticed in another page, and that of "Sir Edwin Landseer Modelling the Lions for Trafalgar-square," which last is from a chromolithograph. The portrait of Sir Edwin is that painted by himself and engraved by Mr. Samuel Cousins, R.A. The copyright of the engraving is the property of Mr. Graves; the original was painted for the Prince of Wales.

FINE ARTS.

After nearly two more years of official obstruction the actual building of the New Law Courts is, it appears, about to begin. The cause of the last delay has been the desire of the Government—i.e., the First Commissioner—to reduce or "economise" on the estimated cost. This has been effected to the amount of £15,000; that is to say, the decorative portions of Mr. Street's design are to be impoverished to that amount, for, structurally considered, the design remains almost precisely the same. Meanwhile the country has been losing by way of interest on the purchase-money of the site, taxes, &c., £40,000 a year, to say nothing of the inconvenience and loss of retarding a much-needed public work.

Several improvements at Cambridge are in progress during the present vacation. Trinity Chapel has been renovated and decorated, the Fitzwilliam Museum has been enlarged, the Duke of Devonshire's building for experimental physics is nearly finished; the new buildings at King's College are completed, and so is the new wing at Trinity Hall.

Mr. J. Adams Acton, the sculptor, besides being engaged on a statue of Sir Titus Salt, which is to stand in front of the new Townhall, Bradford, is now erecting three monuments which he has executed for the mausoleum at Saltaire. The monuments are composed of costly marbles, with appropriate sculptural emblems, the principal of which is a colossal figure in alto-relievo of the Angel of the Resurrection.

Mr. G. W. Childs, the proprietor of the *Philadelphia Register*, has offered to defray the entire cost of erecting a memorial window to George Herbert and William Cowper in Westminster Abbey, in the chapel containing the monument to William Wordsworth. It is hardly necessary to add that the Dean of Westminster has accepted the generous offer.

In addition to the several stained-glass windows which have been inserted in the nine altars and south transept of Durham Cathedral, it is understood that the Freemasons of that city are about to place a window in the nine altars in memory of Mr. John Pawcett. Major Joicey and the Dean are also about to add stained windows to the south aisle.

The interior of the chapel of King's College, London, has been completed during the vacation, the works having been carried on under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A. A very handsome reredos of marble and alabaster, with mosaics, has been erected; the apse and side walls painted in gold and colours by Messrs. Clayton and Bell; the stalls completed, and the organ greatly enlarged. The chapel is open to strangers every Sunday without orders of admission.

The Louvre has acquired a monument said to be unique in France, and of great interest in relation to the ancient manufacture of Limoges enamels. The monument represents Blanche de Champagne, wife of Jean, first Duke of Brittany, who died towards the end of the fourteenth century. The statue is recumbent, with joined hands, like most of the effigies of the time. What renders the statue of peculiar interest is that it was executed by Limoges enamellers of the fifteenth century. The whole is composed of numerous copper plaques worked in repoussé and fixed with nails on a wooden model. In certain

parts the plaques are broken away, and thereby reveal the methods of fabrication employed by the artist-workmen. The statue was preserved in the ancient abbey of Hennebont, in Brittany.

The second annual exhibition in New York of drawings and sketches in water colours or simply black and white will be held, under the direction of the council of the National Academy, on Dec. 1. Works intended for exhibition must be sent to the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, on Nov. 3 and 4.

Mr. Henry Bright, a landscape-painter of considerable repute, died recently at Ipswich. He was born at Saxmundham, in Suffolk, in 1814. The first part of his art-education was acquired, while he was principally employed as a dispensing chemist, from the Norwich school of painters—Crome, Cotman, Stark, Vincent, the elder Ladbroke, &c., among whom circumstances placed him early in life. Before long, however, he came to London and devoted himself exclusively to art. On one of his numerous Continental sketching trips he made the acquaintance of J. M. W. Turner, and an intimacy arose which subsisted till the death of the latter. Mr. Bright's landscapes are often remarkable for their sky effects: he excelled also in crayon drawings, and he was very successful as a teacher. He had resided at Ipswich a few years before his death.

Lord Leigh opened, on Monday, an exhibition of art and industry at Rugby, containing some fine specimens of the old masters, and in his address referred to the great benefits which had accrued to art and manufactures in this country from the Prince Consort's inauguration of such exhibitions. Mr. Newdegate, M.P., indorsed Lord Leigh's remarks. Art and industry, he observed, are to-day most happily combined. Art is the luxury of the intellect, and needs to be tempered by the exhibition of industry. Good taste, it has been observed, is good sense applied to little things, and the combination of the products of art and industry is honourable and gratifying to humanity. The possessors of art-treasures are fortunate in living in an age in which they can be exhibited without cost or risk, and thus afford enjoyment to those who, in other times, must have been deprived of that stimulus to good-fellowship which such exhibitions afford.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, Monday, Oct. 6.

Some idea of the magnitude of the Austrian display at the Vienna Exhibition may be gained from the fact that not only have eight transversal galleries and fully one half of the eastern nave been set aside for her prodigious show, but that she occupies considerable space in the rotunda as well, besides many courts which have been covered in, and innumerable annexes that have been erected in the park with the view of housing one or other branch of her products or her industry. One long gallery is reserved exclusively for billiard-tables and pianofortes, both remarkable for their elegant shapes and rich ornamentation; and the latter especially noticeable for their rich, melodious tones and finely-graduated shades of expression. The best are those displayed by Herren Streicher, Erbar, Bösendorfer, and Promberger, the first named of whom exhibits a grand piano which, in point of brilliancy and sonority, and general excellence of construction, is entitled to be ranked among instruments of the very highest class. The handsome billiard-tables come from the establishments of Knill, Seifert, Pezrosta, and Zigula; but it is worthy of remark that in many instances the ornamental design seems to interfere with the comfort of the player.

Endless examples are displayed of that bent wood furniture for which Austria is so celebrated, principally chairs of beech-wood, cut into long pieces and bent by steaming them into the sometimes eccentric but generally graceful forms so many varieties of which are here presented to the visitor. The method of construction is simple enough. The ordinary chair has one piece for the back and back legs, one for the seat, one for a circular uniting bar, and two more for the front legs, the various pieces being solidly screwed together with pins and nuts. Some most elaborate specimens of twisted woodwork are exposed at Herren Thouet's stall, but the principle of construction remains the same. Among other Austrian exhibits of furniture one notices some extremely beautiful priedien and trip-tiches by Leimer, the counterparts of those he displayed at Paris in 1867. Next come Kolt, Trem, and Levehenfelder, with their elegant console and buhl tables; Callobia and Kreutzler, with their superb marqueterie; Kitchel, with his handsome iron bedsteads; Kramer, with his elaborately-carved walnut furniture; and Schenzel, with his highly-ornamental suites of chairs and sofas. In the Austrian nave are some magnificent carved bedsteads with the richest of hangings, offering charming harmonies and contrasts of colour, and other articles of furniture pertaining to the chamber à coucher, that are at once richly elegant and exquisitely graceful.

The Austrian display of plate and jewellery is, as I have already had occasion to remark, one of the finest of the Exhibition. At the entry of the Austrian glass court stands the resplendent stall of Lobmeyer, whose dessert services, with their épergnes and candelabra formed of a combination of silver and glass, are remarkably beautiful both in point of design and execution. His white flint glass, in a great variety of forms, is also in excellent taste and of admirable manufacture. Among the leading exhibitors of jewellery come Kockert, with his classical diamond coronets and handsome black pearl brooches; Michael Goldschmidt, with his priceless parures of diamonds and emeralds, and gorgeous birds of paradise in rubies and brilliants; Mayer Sons, with their Renaissance opal diadems and wreaths of diamond flowers; Hueber Sons, with their sprays of flashing vine-leaves and cascades of pearls; and Grohmann, with his regal Bohemian rubies. Austrian gold and silver plate industry is worthily represented by Klenbosch, Böhm, Hanausch, and Dziedzinskis, whose surtouts and épergnes are of most artistic design and the perfection of manufacture.

Passing along the eastern nave one perceives in a recess on the right hand an elegant little pavilion, hung with blue silk and lighted by a stained-glass roof, in the centre of which one finds a lofty fountain, ornamented with garlands of flaxen fruit and flowers and adorned with bobbins and balls of twine. The water is successfully imitated by the flax which hangs over the upper basin, and streams, as it were, from the open mouths of the lions' heads which ornament the base of this singular structure, which is surmounted by a figure of Penelope bearing her distaff in her hand and patiently awaiting the return of the absent Ulysses. The Austrian section abounds, so to say, with eccentric trophies. In the rotunda a Corinthian temple, nearly twenty feet in height, made exclusively of stearine and wax candles, has been erected by the province of Styria; while in one of the transverse galleries will be found the statue of an ancient goddess of the Alemanni, cut or carved in cocoa-nut oil soap. Close at hand are saponaceous figures of Moravia and the goddess Flora, and a short way off a model of the lantern of Diogenes executed in white curd soap. Perched on a mock rock of mottled soap, and lying on a crimson cushion with gilt tassels, is a colossal Imperial crown while at the further end

of the same gallery will be found an ancient Roman wall, with appropriate buttresses and mouldings, built entirely of turf, and partially overgrown with artificial moss and ivy. Entering the clothing section, where the Viennese and provincial tailors have a profuse display, one is struck by a handsome case, from the top of which huge black and white bears, with extended fore-paws, grin ferociously at every passer-by; while below recline stuffed tigers and leopards guarding the raiments of fur which are exhibited behind the glass panes. Black foxes are to be seen climbing up the columns of the stall; others, which have already reached the top, peering over the summit in imitation of the observant bears.

In another section of the clothing department will be found a remarkably curious show of Dalmatian and Gallician costumes, which, being hung on poles with cross-pieces, look at a distance like so many men and women. "This distance lends enchantment to the view," however, and, on approaching nearer, one discovers that there are no heads beneath the various Astrakan and other caps which surmount the poles on which the various garments are hung. The latter are for the most part of a masculine character, and consist of long cloaks and tight breeches covered with elaborate embroidery, short jackets with a profusion of buttons, baggy trousers with capacious pockets, coarsely-made shoes, and brilliantly-polished high-heeled boots. Some of the specimens of feminine attire that are to be seen here are richly embroidered with coloured braids and gold and silver cords, but the majority are quiet and simple.

Wertheim's iron safes, of which several specimens will be found in the Austrian court, enjoy a very high reputation, not merely in Austria, but all over the Continent. Their manufacturer, Baron von Wertheim, is at the head of one of the largest Viennese industrial establishments, and supplies the trade annually with upwards of 20,000 fireproof safes, the patent-safety locks of which are remarkably ingenious. He has also a very extensive display of edge-tools, not far from which will be found a coloured view of the Danube and the new Vienna, displayed by the Imperial Commission, for the regulation of the course of the great Austrian stream. Aware of the splendid position occupied by Vienna, which lies close to the banks of the deep and voluminous Danube, Francis Joseph and his advisers have long favoured the scheme of converting the Austrian capital into a great commercial centre. For this purpose it has been proposed to amend the course of the river, to build a splendid suburb on its banks, with wharves, and docks, and entrepôts, and to construct innumerable barges and vessels, with the view of turning this natural channel of communication between Central Germany, Southern Europe, and the East into good account. The produce of Russia, Asia, Turkey, and the Danubian provinces would then be sent in large quantities to Vienna, which could not fail to become one of the greatest commercial marts of the world.

Discontent prevails among British exhibitors who have been awarded medals for progress at the note prefixed to the official list of prizes issued by the British Commission, which quotes an obsolete resolution of the President's council setting forth that all the medals were to have the same rank and value. They complain that no such note prefaces the official list of awards published by the Imperial Commission from which the British list was compiled. This is, indeed, not to be wondered at, considering that subsequent to the resolution above mentioned the Austrian Exhibition authorities accepted the unanimous decision of the jurors of the twenty-six classes to the effect that medals for progress were to rank next to diplomas of honour, and medals for merit after medals for progress. In this light all the other commissions have regarded them.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Elizabeth Mary, Lady Byron, who died, on Aug. 20, at Kirkby Mallory, Leicestershire, was proved, on the 25th ult., by the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Byron and the Hon. and Rev. William Byron, the sons of the deceased, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £5000. The testatrix leaves legacies to her daughters, and the residue she gives to her said sons.

The confirmation under seal of the Commissariat of Wigton, dated Sept. 17, 1873, of the will and codicil of the Right Hon. Randolph, Earl of Galloway, Baron Stewart of Garlies, was sealed at the Principal Registry, London, on the 3rd inst., the personal effects in England and Scotland being sworn under £40,000. The deceased died at Galloway House, Wigtonshire, Jan. 2 last. The accepting executor-nominate is Sir Walter Rockliffe Farquhar, Bart.

The will of the late Francis Caesar Braun, of Holly Lodge, West Derby, near Liverpool, who died at his estate, near Bingen, on the Rhine, has been proved by his brother-in-law, Philip Blessig, and Augustus F. Brandt, the trustees and executors therein named, the personalty in this country being sworn under £300,000. The testator, by his will, after giving certain annuities, devises and bequeaths all his property, both in this country and abroad, to his trustees and executors upon trust to divide it equally between all his children.

The will of Mrs. Sarah Robinson, formerly of The Boltons, Brompton, but late of No. 44, Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, was proved, on the 26th ult., by Michael Wills and Nathaniel Warner Bromley, the acting executors, the personalty being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths the residue of her property as her sister, Lucy Hutchison, shall appoint, and, in default of and until such appointment, to the said Lucy Hutchison for life, and at her death to her nieces, Eliza and Caroline Hutchison.

The will of Lieutenant-General Arthur Cunliffe Pole, Colonel of the 63rd Regiment, who died at his residence, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, Aug. 21, was proved, on the 23rd ult., by Philippa Maria Pole (the relict) and Edward Septimus Codd, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator leaves to his widow a legacy of £500, and to Mr. Codd £100; and bequeaths the residue of his property upon trust for his wife for life, and at her death to his three children, Arthur Charles Pole, Florence Amy Cole, and Philippa Matilda Pole.

The will of Thomas Buck, of Bradford, Yorkshire, was proved, at the District Registry, Wakefield, on Aug. 25, by Joseph Hill and Edward Hirst Wade, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to the Bradford Eye and Ear Infirmary £250; to the Bradford Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution, the Bradford Infirmary and Dispensary, and the Bradford Fever Hospital or House of Recovery, £500 each; and to Crossley's Orphanage, Halifax, £2000, all free of legacy duty. Subject to various other legacies and annuities, testator gives the residue of his personalty to his son Charles Frederick; he also gives him all his real estate.

The will and codicil of Mr. Edward Gosnell, late of No. 18, St. Mary's-road, Canonbury, Islington, was proved, on the 19th ult., by John Kaye and Edward Gosnell (the son), the acting executors, the personalty being sworn under £40,000. The testator gives to his wife a residence and his furniture absolutely, and the income of £6000 for life; the residue he bequeaths to his children.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

R. D. B., M.A., and Others.—In Problem No. 1543 we certainly do not see why mate should not be given as well by 1. E takes P. &c., as by 1. E to Q 4th. R. D. T.; H. H. HAMMER; J. L. SHOEBURNES; G. M. BRODY.—Is it possible you can fail to see that, in Problem 1542, if Black take the Kt or Queen, White gives checkmate next move? As a mate in one move is too profound for you, try the following, by Mr. Shinkman, of Michigan:—White: K at K 3rd, Q at Q 4th, B at K 4th, Kts at K B 8th and Q B 8th, Ps at Q 6th, Q Kt 7th, and Q R 7th. Black: K at Q 3rd, B at K sq, Ps at K Kt 7th, K B 2nd, and Q 4th.

In this position, according to the composer, White mates without making a move! J. J. HIRSEY, R. D. T., M. P., ZOR, DIXON.—Received, with thanks. HARRY DODD.—An easy mate in two moves.

D. M. TRIMBY.—Quite right. HIRDA, Newport; CHESSWOMAN.—Correspondents who write for information should not write anonymously. Send your names and addresses (not for publication), and we will with pleasure answer your inquiries, if we can.

W. H. A.—The key move is 1. Kt to K 5th. After that all is plain sailing. H. R. PIEDMONT.—No such position occurred in the game. You have copied the moves incorrectly.

DAVID.—Like you, we have received no copy of Mr. Reichhelm's Chess Record for the last month. We should be sorry to find that so interesting a chronicle of American chess had expired from want of encouragement.

J. W. R., Toronto.—Many thanks. The solution was in fault, not the problem. You have now put it all right.

C. W. M. DALE.—No. 40 has been marked for insertion. SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1543 have been received from D. D.—S. F. H. Faversham—L. L.—W. H. Caillyon—R. W. D.—A. A.—W. F. May—R. R. T.—R. March—Berwick—M.—H. D. and B.—Inch—Morgan Torile—East Marden—C. Duke—T. W. of Canterbury—J. C. Moore—J. Bale of Otley.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1544 by S. F. H. Faversham—M. P.—G. S. Ravenna—Chicago—L. L.—E. D. Way—M. D.—Sadim and Jotram—E. B. G.—F. H. of Mons—Owleb—E. K.—The Busy Bee—Sindbad—J. Allaire—Tony and Tiny—Swanmore School—Quito—Joseph Janion—E. Frau of Lyons—W. N. Carlyon—H. B. S.—Barrow Hedges—O. Vossler—J. N. K.—C. D. L.—R. Firbank and C. A. Mueller—W. V. G. D.—A. A.—W. Acton—Amphitryon—A. Wood—W. D. Gilbert—J. Budy—H. H. Hammer—Mandrak—W. Lewis Wood—T. Wilson Morris—W. Airey—R. D. T.—H. See—Aristotle—A. Sallantyre—Tardie—T. W., Canterbury—H. Ree—D. E. M. Callander—T. R. Rapp of Munich—E. H. N. V.—Retford—L. W. Stapleton—J. C. Moore—J. Bale of Otley.

*The answers to very many correspondents are unavoidably postponed.

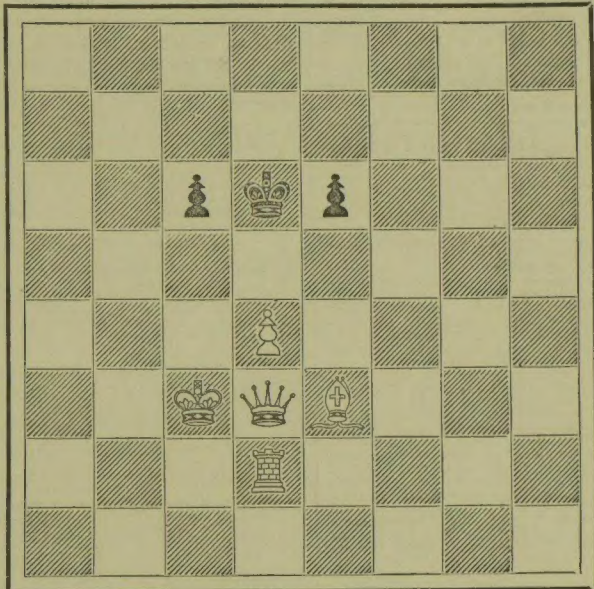
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1545.			
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q R 8th	P to K 4th*	3. Q to Q Kt 7th	Any move
2. Q to K R sq (ch)	Kt to K R 6th (best)	4. Q gives mate.	

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
*1. B takes Kt	Kt to K 5th (ch)	3. Q to K R sq	Any move
2. B takes Kt	Any move	4. Q gives mate.	

PROBLEM No. 1546.

By Mr. J. RYALL, M.B., Hamilton. A Canadian Prize Problem.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE VIENNA TOURNAMENT.

The following Game in the above Tourney was played between Messrs. STEINITZ and BIRD.—(K's Kt's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. P takes B	Q to K Kt 5 (ch)
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	23. K to R 2nd	P to K 5th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K 2nd	24. Kt to K Kt 5th	
4. B to Q 4th	B to K R 5th (ch)		
5. K to B sq	P to Q 3rd		
6. P to Q 4th	B to K Kt 5th		
7. Q B takes P	Q to K B 3rd		
8. B to K 3rd	Kt to K 2nd		
9. Kt to Q 2nd	P to K R 3rd		
10. P to K R 3rd	B takes Kt		
11. Kt takes B	Kt to Q 2nd		
12. K to Kt sq	B to K Kt 6th		

At this point Mr. Bird's game is the better one, owing to the restrained position of his adversary's King and K's Rook.

13. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd	29. P takes Kt	
14. B to Q 3rd	B to K B 5th		
15. B to K B 2nd	P to K R 4th		
16. P to K R 4th	Castles Q's side		
17. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th		

This strikes us as a worse than useless move. But eccentricities of this kind are not unfrequent in Mr. Bird's play.

18. P to K 5th	Q to K 3rd	30. K R takes R	R takes Q
19. Q to K 2nd	P to K B 3rd	31. R takes R (ch)	R to K B sq
20. R to K sq	Kt to Q B 3rd	32. P to Q R 3rd	Q takes R
21. P to K Kt 3rd	P takes K P	33. R to K B sq	P to Q B 3rd
		34. R to K B 7th	Q to K sq

The coup-de-grace! If P takes B, then obviously follows R to Q B 7th (ch) and mate, or the winning of Black's Queen next move.

35. B to K B sq	Kt to Q 2nd		
36. R to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd		

and Black resigns.

Another Game in the Vienna Tourney.—(King's Bishop's Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. Rosenthal).	WHITE (Dr. Meitner).	BLACK (Mr. Rosenthal).	WHITE (Dr. Meitner).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. P takes Q	Q takes K B
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	17. P takes Q	P to K B 4th
3. B to Q B 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)	18. Kt to B 6th (ch)	K to B 2nd
4. K to B sq	P to Q 4th	19. Kt to K R 5th	B to K 3rd
5. B takes P	P to K Kt 4th	20. P to K R 4th	B to Q 3rd
6. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K R 4th	21. Kt to Q 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd
7. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd	22. K to B 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
8. K to Kt sq	P to K Kt 5th	23. K Kt to K B 4th	B takes Kt
9. Kt to K sq	Kt to K B 3rd	24. Kt takes B	K R to K sq
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	25. K takes P	P takes P
11. B to Q Kt 3rd	P to K B 6th	26. R to Q R 6th	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
12. P to Q 4th	P to K B 7th (ch)	27. R to Q R 5th	B to Q 2nd

The combination of which this is the beginning is very ingenious. Unfortunately it is not sound; but it leads to some pretty positions and a rattling game.

At the first glance, Dr. Meitner appears to have carried everything before him victoriously, and his poor opponent to have lost his Queen, and, as a natural consequence, the game. Looking nearer, however, we find that Mr. Rosenthal purposely allowed his Queen to be won, foreseeing that he must win the adverse Queen in return, and, at the exchange, have the better game.

16. P to Q B 3rd

This forces Dr. Meitner to sacrifice the

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

Mr. Robert K. Douglas contributes to the October number of the *Popular Science Review* an article on "The Progress of Science in China"—a subject which is now engaging much attention in European countries. Mr. Douglas says though the Chinese have neither adopted railways nor established telegraphs, yet that many of the most thoughtful men of the empire have been of late carefully comparing the state of scientific knowledge in China with that existing in Europe, and he adds that, since the close of the Ming dynasty, in 1644, there has been less indisposition than before that time to the introduction of foreign innovations. It appears from historical records that a considerable amount of native scientific knowledge existed in China in very early times. In the time of the Emperor Yao (B.C. 2300) an astronomical board existed, the members of which were employed in watching the motions of the heavenly bodies, in marking the solstices and equinoxes, and in forming the imperial calendar. In the Chow-Pi, a work on trigonometry, of the date 1100 B.C., a great advance is exhibited in the knowledge of mathematical principles. But after this time, up to the accession of the Yuen dynasty (A.D. 1280-1368), science declined, and its followers were persecuted. With the accession of the Ming dynasty (A.D. 1368) the reign of darkness again began. But when the Jesuit missionaries appeared in China they gained high honour and appreciation from their scientific attainments. Latterly various scientific works of celebrity in Europe have been translated into Chinese, among which may be mentioned "Bourne's Catechism of the Steam-Engine," the woodcuts in which have been very creditably reproduced by native artists. A translation department has been established at the arsenal at Shanghai, presided over by Mr. Fryer, for translating into Chinese the most valuable English works; and many evidences are being given of the determination of the Chinese to imitate the example of the Japanese in availing themselves of the best resources of Western science. For some time past arsenals have been established at Tien-Tsin, Nanking, and Foochow, and subsequently a dockyard for the production of ships of war, an arsenal for the production of large and small arms, and a gunpowder manufactory have been established at Shanghai, now become the most important port in the empire. Tools and managers for these establishments have been sent out from England by Messrs. Bourne and Co., of London, and we believe the whole are now in active operation. Telegraphic communication between England and Shanghai has existed for a considerable time, and quite recently a concession, we understand, has been given for connecting Shanghai with Woosung by railway.

At the opening of the schools of University College Hospital Professor Erichsen stated that the use of the knife in surgery had reached its limit, and that professional solicitude was now devoted to the substitution of milder expedients. He illustrated this doctrine by the use of electricity in aneurism, by the treatment of deformities by the galvanic cauterizer, and by the history of operations for the stone. We believe that the power and value of galvanism as a remedial agent is still very imperfectly apprehended by medical men.

In designing the Devastation a considerable advance was made upon previous ironclads; but in this, as in previous cases, the Admiralty has only come up to the co-existing power of perforation of artillery, instead of giving a safe margin for the probable advance of the next few years. The 35-ton gun can perforate the 14-in. plates of the turrets of the Devastation; whereas if only one turret had been employed 24 in. thick the vessel would not have cost more, and would have been secure against perforation for several years to come.

In the *Archiv für Mikrosk. Anatomie*, Herr Grimm describes the reproduction of bacteria and vibrios from his own observations. He has noticed their congregation and fissiparous multiplication, and has also seen leucocytes breaking up into granular matter, which ultimately took the form of bacteria.

Recent investigations by M. Cornu on the velocity of light fix it at 298,500 kilometres per second, which is almost identical with the velocity ascertained by Foucault, and corresponds closely with the value obtained by the solar parallax.

In a late number of the *Chemical News* it is stated that if paper coated with gum be mixed with bichromate of potash, and be exposed to light, the gum will be rendered insoluble even in boiling water. Glue becomes insoluble more rapidly than gum.

Brown gelatine may be bleached by dissolving it in water so as to make a solution of the consistence of syrup, and filtering through wood charcoal, with 25 per cent of animal charcoal. The solution requires 4 per cent of the charcoal mixture. When bleached it is to be evaporated to the proper consistence for solidification.

The October number of the *Popular Science Review* contains an article by Mr. Proctor, entitled "News from Jupiter," in which he states that by observation the depth of the Jovian clouds cannot be less than one hundred miles, and if it be supposed that the atmosphere of Jupiter has the composition of our own, and that the pressure at the upper part of his cloud layer is not less than the pressure above the highest of our cumulus clouds, then it will follow that, taking into account the greater depth of atmosphere and the greater attraction of the planet than exists in the case of the earth, the Jovian atmosphere will have a greater density than ours at the sea level in the proportion of a number containing sixteen figures. This being a monstrous supposition, Mr. Proctor concludes that both the mass and the atmosphere of Jupiter are expanded and rarefied by internal heat.

The *Journal of Science* for October contains an article entitled "What Determines Molecular Motion? the Fundamental Problem of Nature," in which the conclusions published a year ago by Mr. James Croll are recapitulated and advocated. It has been pretty well agreed by physicists that all the growth and change which we see around us are due to the operation of force. But no one has yet been able to specify the cause which determines the direction in which the force acts or what directs it. Mr. Croll establishes the law that a force cannot determine the direction of a force; and hence, to say that everything springs from force is only tantamount to saying that everything is built up of matter, which in no way accounts for the forms which matter assumes. The fundamental hypothesis of the evolutionists is that the whole world, living and not living, is the result of the mutual interaction, according to definite laws, of the forces possessed by the molecules of which the primitive nebula of the universe was composed. But the difficulty has been to determine the reason why some parts of this nebula assumed one form and other parts another form. This difficulty will be to a great extent surmounted if to the idea of force we add the idea of resistance, and form will result from the operation of force in the line of least resistance. Thus, in the basaltic columns of Staffa or the Giant's Causeway, the stones assumed a hexagonal shape, because the contraction, on cooling, involved cracking, and, the substance being homogeneous, the cracking took place in the line of least resistance, or in that line in which there was the least cracking to do. The bee makes its cells hexagonal, because that form involves the least expenditure of wax. In like manner, cracking hexagonally involves the least expenditure of force.

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